



VOL. 84. NO. 258.

WARNER BROS.
GOT MILLIONS
TRADING IN
OWN STOCKSHead of Moving Picture
Corporation Tells of
Transactions Which Made
\$7,000,000 to \$9,000,000 Profit in One Year."TOOK SKIN OF
LAMB WITH WOOL"
Remark by Norbeck at Con-
clusion of Testimony—
"Certain Journals" Said
to Have Helped to Boost
or Lower Price.By CHARLES G. ROSS,
Chief Washington Correspondent of
the Post-Dispatch.WASHINGTON, May 21.—The
inside story of how the Warner
brothers, who control Warner
Brothers Pictures, Inc., made a
profit of from \$7,000,000 to more
than \$9,000,000 in the year 1930 by
speculating in the stock of their
own company was told this morning
to the Senate Banking and
Currency Committee in its investi-
gation of New York Stock Ex-
change practices.Chairman Norbeck of the com-
mittee, Senator Couzens and other
members made no concealment of
their indignation as the details of
the Warner brothers' transactions
were unfolded by Harry M. Warner,
head of the concern, under sharp
questioning by the committee counsel,
William A. Gray.Warner indicated it was a fairly
common practice for executives to
speculate in the shares of their
companies, and attempted to defend
the practice. His explanation was
impatiently brushed aside by
Norbeck with the remark that the
Warner and other speculators of
the last few years appeared to have
taken the skin of the lamb along
with the wool.It was brought out that in the
early part of 1930 the Warners,
who act jointly in business, sold
large blocks of Warner stock at an
average price, according to Gray's
calculation, of about \$34 a share.
Inquiries in certain journals, Gray
said, helped to keep up the price
of the stock during this period.

Bought Back at \$23.

In August of 1930 the Warners
began buying back their stock.
This continued for the rest of the
year, the average price paid, again
according to Gray, being \$23. Dur-
ing this period, the lawyer said,
publicity calculated to depress the
price was carried by the same pub-
lications which previously had
boosted the stock.The net result, as shown by re-
cords obtained from brokerage
firms in New York, was estimated
by Gray to be a profit for the
Warner brothers of over \$9,000,000.The Warners carried on their
operations through eight trading
entities in various names.Part of the Warner brothers' profits
went into the purchase of de-
bentures of the company. The
witness called attention to this
fact in defending the transactions,
but Gray threw a somewhat differ-
ent light on the matter.He pointed out the financial ad-
vantage to the Warners in holding
the debentures of their company
rather than a corresponding
amount of its stock. "The stock to-
day is worth a little over \$1 a
share. The debentures, too, are de-
preciated, but they bear interest,
and if the company were liquidated
they would be payable at their face
value."Gray announced after the hear-
ing that he and his investigators
were looking into the Fox Film
Company.At the outset of the hearing
Chairman Norbeck, on the sug-
gestion of Senator Brookhart, in-
structed Gray to communicate with
Edward Whitney, president of the
New York Stock Exchange, and
get Whitney to designate an "hon-
est" pool operator.Couzens Examines Warner.
Warner then took the stand, and
Senator Couzens began the exami-
nation by asking him bluntly
whether or not the picture business
is out of trading in stocks."It appears that many managers
Continued on Page 3, Column 5.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Newspaper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1932. —14 PAGES.

SPORT FINAL

Stock Market Closing Prices
and Complete Sales

PRICE 2 CENTS

AT LEAST 100 CONGRESSMEN
HAVE RELATIVES ON PAYROLLSecret List Finally Made Public—Those
Having Same Surname Only Ones
So Far Checked.Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, May 21.—At
least 100 members of Congress
carry relatives on the Government
payroll.The House yesterday made pub-
lic its disbanding records, which
have been secret even to the mem-
bers for the last 100 years.
A check of the latest payroll in
the office of South Trimble, Clerk
of the House, showed that 100
members carried one or more per-
sons of the same surname, most of
them wives, while there were
daughters, nieces and sons scat-
tered through the list. How many
of the 435 total carry on the
payroll relatives with different
surnames was not indicated.Speaker Garner, who favored
giving the payroll publicity, had his
wife on the list as she has been
his active secretary since he came
to Washington years ago. Until
May 15, however, his son, Tully
Garner, who lives in Uvalde, Tex.,
was also on the roll as "resident
secretary." Though no longer paid
by the Government, he will con-tinue to function for his father in
the home district.Some of the paid relatives do not
live in Washington and charges
have been made that many do no
work whatever for the money.
Others, however, are active work-
ers like Mrs. Garner.More than two years ago the
members' secretarial allowance was
increased from \$3800 to \$5000 with
a stipulation that not more than
\$3800 was to be paid to any one in-
dividual. The record showed that
quite a few permitted relatives to
receive the increase instead of reg-
ular secretaries.The names of the Missouri and
Illinois Representatives and their
secretarial employees of the same
names on the House Legislative
payroll for the month of April, the
latest available, follow:

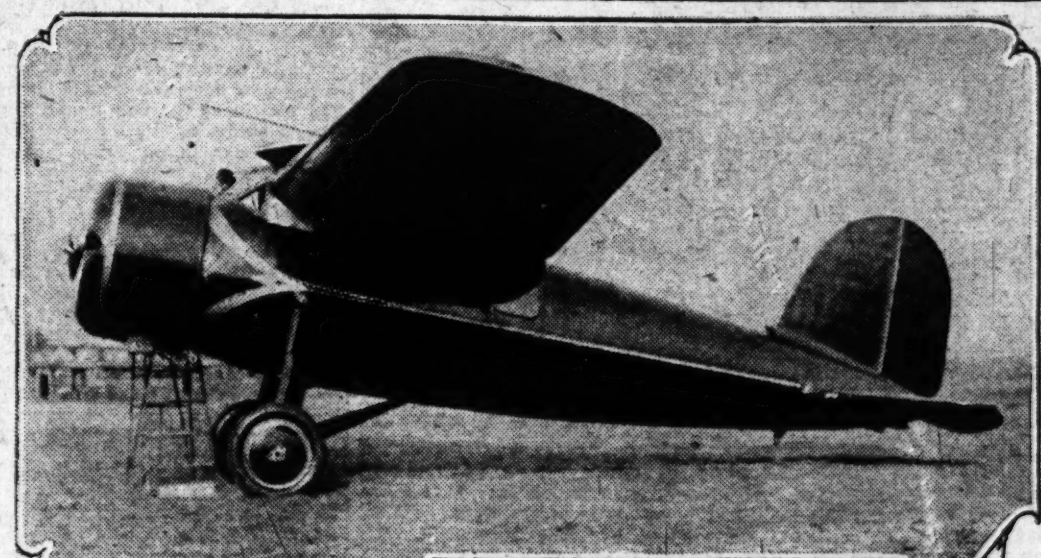
Representatives.	Employees.	Amount.
Allen (R.), Ill.	John C. Allen Jr.	\$119.68
Barton (D.), Mo.	M. T. Barton	208.33
Chandler (R.), Ill.	Robert C. Chandler	124.00
Chittenden (R.), Ill.	Robert C. Chittenden	323.00
Holmes (D.), Mo.	Frances Holmes	235.00
Kuntz (D.), Ill.	Frances Kuntz	173.61
Leahy (D.), Mo.	Leahy Leahy	260.00
Manlove (R.), Mo.	Alma W. Manlove	201.66
Rainey (D.), Mo.	Ella M. Rainey	208.33
Romney (D.), Mo.	Laura M. Romney	210.00
William (D.), Mo.	William M. William	210.00
Yates (R.), Ill.	Helen W. Yates	230.00

OFFICERS REFUSE
TO SAY THEY WILL
STOP DOG BETTINGSupreme Court Order
Gives Castlen and Lill
Power to Bar Wagers at
Wellston Track.SHERIFF WANTS
LEGAL ADVICECounsel to Meet Today to
Consider Effect of Ruling
Suspending Judge Mul-
loy's Injunction.Sheriff Lill and Prosecuting At-
torney Castlen of St. Louis County
declined to say today whether they
intended to stop operation of the
Wellston Kennel Club dog track,
which is preparing for the running
of its third card tonight.Although both are committed to
the opinion that the "subscription"
plan of betting in force at the track
is simply gambling under a polite
name, neither was willing to com-
ment on an order issued by the
Supreme Court yesterday which
gave them free rein to proceed.The order was issued after Cast-
len, Lill and other officials had
filed application for a writ of pro-
hibition to prevent Circuit Judge
Mulloy from enforcing his injunc-
tion against interference with the
operation of the track. The order,
telegraphed to Judge Mulloy by
J. D. Allen, Clerk of the Court,
follows:I am directed to notify you to
take no further action in enforce-
ing the injunction you ordered
in Wellston Kennel Club against
Castlen, Prosecuting Attorney,
and others, until the Supreme
Court has acted on a petition for
prohibition against you in this
case.Castlen won't comment.
Castlen told reporters that the
order "speaks for itself" but de-
clined to interpret it, or to say
whether he would institute pro-
secutions if Sheriff Lill should ar-
rest employees or officials of the
track on gaming charges.Sheriff Lill said that in the ab-
sence of competent legal advice to
the contrary he would not instruct
his deputies stationed at the track
to make arrests tonight. He in-
tended to take action under his
order arrest, however, if it was de-
cided this afternoon at a confer-
ence of counsel in the case that the
Supreme Court's order gave the
Sheriff full protection from Judge
Mulloy's injunction.Lawyer's View of Order.
Meanwhile, there was no doubt
about the Supreme Court about
the meaning of the telegraphic or-
der. Lawyers told reporters that
the order meant precisely what it
said, that Judge Mulloy was stop-
ped from taking action under his
order arrest, until he was in-
structed to the contrary, and that the
order gave Lill and other officials full
protection from Mulloy's injunc-
tion.Judge Mulloy said he regarded
the telegram of the Supreme Court
only as a notification to refrain
from further action, and declared
he would not care to predict what
might be his course should his in-
junction be violated.The message of counsel to
which Lill referred is scheduled for
this afternoon. Castlen is expected
to attend, along with his assistant,
Herbert W. Ziercher, County Coun-
selor Stanton and former Circuit
Judge Arthur V. Lashly, who drew
the application for the writ of pro-
hibition.EARTHQUAKE IN SALVADOR;
SIX ARE REPORTED KILLEDWhole Country Shaken and Most
of Buildings in Zacatecoluca
City Are Damaged.SAN SALVADOR, May 21.—A
severe earthquake shook the whole
republic of Salvador today. In San
Salvador residents fled to the
streets, but only a few old houses
were damaged and no one was in-
jured.Most of the buildings in Zaca-
tecoluca City, capital of the De-
partment of La Paz, were damaged
and many were destroyed. Reports
were that the six persons were
killed and many injured there.The town of San Juan also re-
ported casualties. Red Cross of-
ficials sent physicians, medicines
and supplies to Zacatecoluca City.KANSAS CITY MAN TO HANG
FOR MURDER OF SCHOOL GIRL
Paul H. Kauffman Found Guilty of
Killing Avis Woolley of
Webb City.

By the Associated Press.

AMELIA EARHART LANDS
IN IRELAND AFTER STORMY
FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC

First Woman to Fly Atlantic Alone and Her Plane

POLICE BOARD
AGAIN REFUSES
TO REDUCE PAY'Not Satisfied That We
Have Legal Right Even If
Men Agreed to Accept
Reduction.'The Police Board yesterday re-
fused, for a second time, to re-
duce the pay of policemen as an aid
in the city's budget balancing effort.
The commissioners expressed doubt
that they had legal authority to
make a pay reduction, even if the
personnel agreed to it. A cut of
10 per cent in police pay would
save \$409,470 in this fiscal year.In a statement the Police Board
announced it had not changed its
attitude since its letter of May 7
to the aldermanic Ways and Means
Committee. It refused in that let-
ter to make any further change in
its budget or to ask the policemen
to accept a voluntary decrease in
salaries.Since then Gov. Caulfield, who
appointed the board, had asked it
to co-operate with the city in the
endeavor to balance the budget.
The Governor indicated that police
pay should be cut.The city's proposal was to ob-
tain a voluntary waiver from every
policeman of the right to the full
pay fixed by law.The board, in its new statement,
said:
"The salaries of officers and pa-
trolmen are fixed by the laws of
this State. The same laws make
it mandatory upon this board to
each year certify to the city au-
thorities an amount sufficient to
pay all of its officers and men
those statutory salaries. We are
not satisfied that we have any legal
right to request any sum less than
that sufficient to pay all such sal-
aries, even if the officers and men
were to agree to accept less than
their respective salaries.""We are persuaded that such
agreements might be held to be
not only voidable (because not sup-
ported by a valid consideration),
but as being absolutely void as
against public policy. Thus, even
if we were constrained to do so
(which we are not, for the reasons
set forth in our letter of May 7)
this board cannot, with safety,
relying upon void (or even void-
able) promises, cut down in its
estimate salaries fixed by law.""Although we shall requisition
the full appropriation of the
amount required by law, we in-
tend, during the current fiscal
year, to practice the strictest econ-
omy on every account with a pur-
pose that, during the year, we
shall not use the full appropri-
ation by a substantial sum. We re-
peat, however, that we cannot
with safety, now cut down our es-
timate below that amount that we
know is required to pay salaries
fixed by law."The pending city budget bill car-
ries an appropriation of \$5,994,400
for the Police Department. This
is \$359,500 less than the appropri-
ation a year ago. The Police Board's
first demand to spend \$42,751 of it.
She explained that \$30,521 would be
two-fifths of the boy's share of
maintenance of their Park avenue
home and \$12,230 would go for his
personal expenses.Here's what she said the little
fellow needed: Clothing, \$3000;
dentistry, \$1000; pocket money,
\$250; trip to Europe, trip to his
grandmother's home in Montana
and rental of a summer home.
Amounts unstated. The boy's legal
guardian said he thought \$30,000
would be plenty.The DO-X had 74 persons
aboard, including a woman, Frau-
lein Antonia Strassman. The plane
left New York early Thursday after
a winter spent in reconditioning it
after a leisurely flight across the
South Atlantic from Switzerland.
Weather predictions across the
Atlantic were favorable.

AMELIA EARHART.

ENDRES, ATLANTIC FLYER,
KILLED IN CRASH AT ROMEHe Was Companion of Magyar on
Harbor Grace-Budapest
Trip.By the Associated Press.
ROME, May 21.—Capt. George
Endres, who flew from Harbor
Grace, Newfoundland, to Budapest,
Hungary, with Capt. Alexander
Magyar in July, 1931, was killed
today in a crash here. He was
here to attend the convention of
trans-Atlantic flyers which opens
tomorrow.Endres was killed in a short
practice flight. He had arrived
from Budapest by air this morning.
Five hours after he had landed, he
took off from Littorio air field for
a brief flight with his Hungarian
mechanic, and a few moments later
both of them were dead. The plane
was trying to gain altitude when
the motor suddenly coughed and
stopped, and the ship crashed to
the field.Capt. Endres had gone up to put
on a little exhibition prepous to a
dress rehearsal by Italian air forces
for their big air circus, which is to
be given on Thursday for the 32
men assembled here who have
flown either the Atlantic or the
Pacific.DECIDES \$30,000 A YEAR
IS ENOUGH FOR CHILD OF 11Court Refuses Mother's Plea for
Increased Allowance for
Marcus Daly III.By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, May 21.—A Sur-
rogate ruled yesterday that \$30,000 a
year would be enough for 11-year-
old Marcus Daly III, grandson of
the Montana copper king, to get
along on for the present."The income from a trust fund
left by his grandfather will be
about \$36,500 this year. His mother,
Mrs. Lele H. Daly, asked for per-
mission to spend \$42,751 of it. She
explained that \$30,521 would be
two-fifths of the boy's share of
maintenance of their Park avenue
home and \$12,230 would go for his
personal expenses."Here's what she said the little
fellow needed: Clothing, \$3000;
dentistry, \$1000; pocket money,
\$250; trip to Europe, trip to his
grandmother's home in Montana
and rental of a summer home.
Amounts unstated. The boy's legal
guardian said he thought \$30,000
would be plenty.DO-X, ON ITS WAY
ACROSS ATLANTIC;
TO STOP IN AZORESGerman Air Liner Leaves
Newfoundland and Is
Later Reported 500 Miles
From Cape Race.By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, May 21.—The ra-
dio Marine Corporation announced
the receipt at 9:50 a. m., Eastern
standard time today, of this mes-
sage from the German air liner
DO-X: "Position 14:00 Greenwich
mean time (9 a. m. Eastern stand-
ard time) 44:00 north, 41:15 west.
Winds west southwest. Speed 90
knots. All clear."The position given by the DO-X
is about 500 miles east, southeast
of Cape Race, N. F. Radio marine
attaches interpreted the phrase,
"all clear," to mean that the flight
was proceeding smoothly.By the Associated Press.
HARBOR GRACE, N. F., May
21.—The German air liner DO-X
took off from Holyrood, near here,
for the Azores at 3 a. m., Eastern
standard time, today for an at-
tempted trans-Atlantic flight.
The wind was southwest, blowing
moderately, and the weather was
clear as the big ship left the
ground. The plane had been lying
at Holyrood refusing after a 40-
mile flight yesterday from Dildo,
where it landed Thursday after
running short of gasoline on a trip
from the United States.The 12-motored Dornier ship,
largest heavier-than-air machine in
the world, carried 7000 gallons of
gasoline. Its commander is Capt.
Frederick Christiansen.The DO-X had 74 persons
aboard, including a woman, Frau-
lein Antonia Strassman. The plane
left New York early Thursday after
a winter spent in reconditioning it
after a leisurely flight across the
South Atlantic from Switzerland.
Weather predictions across the
Atlantic were favorable.FIRST WOMAN
TO MAKE TRIP
ALONE CRIES
"I'VE DONE IT"Down Unhurt at Culmore,
Near Londonderry; Plane
Undamaged but With
Burned-Out Manifold and
Broken Fuel Gauge.COVERED 1900 MILES
IN TRY FOR PARISMists, Rain and Fog Most of
Way From Harbor Grace,
N. F. — Husband Over-
joyed, Says He Was Sure
She Would Succeed.By the Associated Press.
CULMORE, Ulster, Ireland,
May 21.—Amelia Earhart (Mrs.
George Palmer Putnam) landed
her red and gold monoplane in a
field on the Donegal side of
Lough Foyle this afternoon—the
first woman ever to fly across the
Atlantic alone.She landed at 2:30 p. m. (7:30
a. m., St. Louis time). This
meant that she was in the air 15
hours, 39 minutes. She left Har-
bor Grace, N. F., at 4:51 p. m. yes-
terday. The distance is approxi-
mately 1900 miles. She was about
600 miles off her charted course.The best previous time for an
Atlantic crossing, 16 hours, 17
minutes, was made by Post and
Gatty in 1931.She landed five years to the day
after Col. Charles A. Lindbergh
arrived at Le Bourget, France,
successfully completing the first
flight across the Atlantic by a man
alone."I've done it!" Miss Earhart
exclaimed when she got out of her
plane.She had intended to fly to Paris
but had to cut the flight short be-
cause her exhaust manifold had
burned out and the gasoline gauge
was broken, with a little leakage.Unhurt, Plane Undamaged.
Miss Earhart got a lift by motor
to Londonderry, five miles away,
where the first thing she did was
telephone her success to London
in order that her husband, George
Palmer Putnam, New York pub-
lisher, and friends back home
might know that she was safe.Her plane was not damaged by
the landing and she was not hurt.
"I had trouble with the exhaust
manifold for about 10 hours," she
said, "and for a lot of the way I
was flying through storms—mist,
rain and a little fog.""I had to land here in the pas-
tures outside Londonderry." She
went on. "I'm not a bit hurt and
I think the plane is all right. In
addition to the trouble with my
exhaust manifold, which had
burned out, the gasoline gauge had
broken, probably in the storm last
night, and there was a little leak-
age, so I decided to come down. I
landed in an open field.""About four hours after leaving
Newfoundland I noticed flames
from the exhaust and became very
uneasy, but it would have taken
four hours to get back and I
thought it safer to go ahead."Started From Harbor Grace, N. F.
Miss Earhart started on her flight
from Harbor Grace, N. F., Thurs-
day at 2:26 p. m. She landed at
St. John, N. B., at 5:46 p. m., and
yesterday morning left for Har-
bor Grace, N. F., to Culmore, Ire-
land, to be 202½ miles, based on the
shortest great circle route.

Once before, in June, 1923, she

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

DRIVE IN SENATE FOR MORE TARIFFS IN TAX MEASURE

Trammell of Florida, Who Opposed Coal and Oil Levies, Urges Duty on Phosphate Rock.

LUMBER, COPPER CHARGES SOUGHT

Tydings Offers 500 Amendments and Norris the Debut Plan as Protests Against Coalition.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, May 21.—An effort to widen the tariff sections in the \$1,000,000,000 tax bill to include phosphate rock was started on the floor today by Senator Trammell (Dem.), Florida, as the Senate continued its consideration of the controversial levies.

Trammell, who voted against both the coal and oil import taxes yesterday, asserted in opening his fight for a levy of 8 cents a hundred pounds on phosphate rock. "The recent vote indicated a majority," he said, "in favor of the consideration of items for tariff in the pending bill."

In view of this "declared policy," he continued, he felt it an effort to propose an amendment of very vital importance to an industry in my state."

Meanwhile, in the House, Representative LaGuardia (Rep.), New York, said that Richard S. Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, in submitting a comparative statement of stock taxes in Canada and England as part of his opposition testimony to the one-fourth of one per cent tax on transfers approved by the House, had "maliciously and willfully" omitted a real stock transfer tax. The transfer tax provision in the House bill was eliminated by the Senate committee.

LaGuardia presented a cablegram dated May 13 from Andrew W. Mellon, Ambassador to Great Britain, to the State Department to prove his contention that there is a stock transfer tax in England.

Two Tariffs Are Voted.
Senate tariff seekers, Democrats and Republicans alike, obtained a tariff last yesterday on foreign oil and another last night on foreign coal. The first was voted into the bill at 42 to 27, the second 39 to 24.

Senator Tydings (Dem.), Maryland, opponent of the tariff, offered 500 tariff amendments, as he had threatened to do. Senator Norris (Rep.), Nebraska, submitted an amendment to write the export duty on farm relief plan into the revenue bill.

The two votes sought to complete the bill's tariff schedule are on lumber and copper. The same coalition, more or less, is expected to function until effect, and at some point during the debate it is hoped obstructive tactics will be dropped for the sake of getting the bill passed. But the bitterness engendered is so great that no forecast can be made.

Last night the dispute was raised to a pitch seldom reached in the Senate chamber, in a personal exchange between Long of Louisiana and George of Georgia. Both Democrats, Long, supporting the oil tariff, read the list of George's 1930 votes for high tariffs, and those of Democrats who had then shown themselves protectionists for the benefit of home territory, but now opposed a levy on oil that did their states no good.

The issue throughout was one principally of tariff protection rather than revenue. Estimates varied on the amount of revenue the oil tax would produce, but the Treasury figure was \$5,000,000. Senator Connally (Dem.), Texas, led the fight for the oil duty.

Senator Watson of Indiana, the Republican leader, supported it and Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, opposed it.

Tydings Changes Vote.
The actual roll call was 42 to 23. Senator Tydings changed his vote at the last minute to aye in order to move reconsideration. He promptly moved reconsideration as the vote was announced. The debate went ahead, however, with debate on the coal tax.

During the debate on the coal tariff, Senator Reed (Rep.), Pennsylvania, told Senator Borah (Rep.), Idaho, that he was defending "a monopoly staked in blood and stolen from the original owners" by raising his voice in the Senate in behalf of Russian anarchy.

Reed's statement came shortly after Borah, in opposing the proposal, had said:

"As to blood-stained workmen," Borah continued, "there have been some in Pennsylvania. We saw things there as bad as anything we saw in Russia."

Reed replied that the American industry "earned in the boom year 1929 less than one-half of one per cent on its investment, and nothing since then," calling this "the most helpless kind of a monopoly the world ever saw."

"The argument is made on the fact of this supposed monopoly that we should refuse to put a tax on Soviet coal," Reed said, turning to Borah.

"Let's see what he (Borah) is defending," he continued.

"There is a monopoly, staked in blood, stolen from the original owners, its labor forced to work as slaves; their cars and ships loaded by slaves."

U. S. Ambassador and His Daughter



ANDREW W. MELLON and MRS. DAVID K. BRUCE. PHOTOGRAPHED as they left their home in Princes Gate, London, for Buckingham Palace and the first court of the season, May 11. Mellon attended the court in plain, formal evening dress. Mrs. Bruce, who will be her father's hostess in London, was presented to the King and Queen.

peared \$2 a ton levy on imports, that the domestic anthracite industry was in the hands of a monopoly.

This charge, Reed said, "is easier to make on the floor than to prove," to which Borah asserted, "it had been made in a way the legal department of the United States has notice of."

Why the Justice Department did not prosecute, Borah added, he did not know.

Borah defended Russian coal. Borah contended Russian coal was of superior quality and was not under-selling domestic anthracite.

Reed replied that the American industry "earned in the boom year 1929 less than one-half of one per cent on its investment, and nothing since then," calling this "the most helpless kind of a monopoly the world ever saw."

"The argument is made on the fact of this supposed monopoly that we should refuse to put a tax on Soviet coal," Reed said, turning to Borah.

"Let's see what he (Borah) is defending," he continued.

"There is a monopoly, staked in blood, stolen from the original owners, its labor forced to work as slaves; their cars and ships loaded by slaves."

Borah retorted, "Let's see about this blood-stained monopoly in Russia."

He read from a recent address by Charles A. Gill, Baltimore, superintendent of motive power for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, that in many of the railway shops he saw while in Russia, labor turnover was so high it was necessary to offer inducements to keep the men from leaving.

Borah quoted Gill as saying he saw no evidences of forced labor, and that from his general observations, Russian workers were free to quit and go elsewhere for work.

Certainly evidence is at hand that the anthracite coal companies are in control of a monopoly, a combination which agrees on the wage they are to pay," Borah said.

"Technically, whether this is enough for the Department of Justice to prove a monopoly I don't know."

"As to blood-stained workmen," Borah continued, "there have been some in Pennsylvania. We saw things there as bad as anything we saw in Russia."

Reed replied that the American industry "earned in the boom year 1929 less than one-half of one per cent on its investment, and nothing since then," calling this "the most helpless kind of a monopoly the world ever saw."

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HILLQUIT ASSERTS HIS SYSTEM FAILS

"We Are Witnessing Complete Bankruptcy of Capitalism," He Tells Socialist Convention.

By the Associated Press.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21.—The national convention of the Socialist party opened today in the Milwaukee Auditorium, with 300 representatives of Socialist organizations in 43 states, many of them young men and women, in attendance as delegates.

Some of the delegates bickered to participate in the nomination of a Socialist candidate for President, and to help make the party's platform.

It is a convention without competition between possible nominees. Some delegations have expressed mild preferences for some individuals, but the important consideration to delegates is the party program. That will be, it was predicted, "a program without compromise against old parties."

The Republican administration particularly will be assailed.

Morris Hillquit of New York, chairman of the National Executive Committee and temporary chairman, opened the session with a keynote address.

Norman Thomas of New York, presidential candidate in 1928, was favored by many to lead the party again. A movement to nominate Morris Hillquit, former Socialist Congressman Victor L. Berger, for the vice presidency, gained favor.

Hillquit told the convention that an economic system which works "through alternate streaks of fever and paralysis and in which too much wealth causes poverty, cannot endure much longer."

He said the industrial crisis has been a crucial test for both Republican and Democratic parties and that both have failed lamentably. The Socialist party, he added, makes a flat declaration of war against both old parties and "the economic order for which they stand."

Assault President Hoover.
The administration of President Hoover he termed a "pitiable fiasco."

"Confronted with the sudden breakdown of the economic life of the country," Hillquit said, "we are disappointed in the presidential chair proved ludicrously incompetent to cope with it."

"The failure of the Hoover administration is not the failure of a person, but of a system. What we are witnessing today is nothing less than the complete bankruptcy of capitalism."

It is safe to assert, Hillquit said, that no Democratic administration would be more successful than the Republican one.

Economic stagnation, in a nation so rich in resources, is wholly unnecessary, the keynote continued.

"The much-vaunted captains of industry have 'proved themselves as incompetent as they are unscrupulous and the Socialist party demands 'that they surrender the country to the people,' he declared.

Refers to Sacco and Mooney.
Hillquit charged that with a law, which the administration has been slow to enforce, it has refused to grant to the poor even a minimum of protection in the form of unemployment insurance.

Taking advantage of such an attitude on the part of the Government, the ruling class has persecuted workers relentlessly, he asserted.

In no other country, he said, do capitalists resort to "savagery against rebellious workers as we are exempted by the judicial class murder of Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts, or the perjured frame-up of Mooney and Billings in California."

It is a class struggle which threatens the peace of the world, he said.

For this condition, the old political parties must assume responsibility, he declared. He called the tariff "insane and ruinous" and said its wall of tariff protection is the worst enemy of the American people.

Such a policy impoverishes Europe, he said, is to a large extent responsible for Adolf Hitler and the threat of fascism, and provided all hope that America will ever collect "the fantastic debts created by our needless participation in the ghastly World War."

The Socialist party, Hillquit said, would demand repeal of high tariff, complete cancellation of war debts, withdrawal of all American troops on foreign soil, disarmament by international understanding and by "our own example," and recognition of Soviet Russia.

Middle-class liberals and Communism do not supply a remedy for present ills, he concluded. Only Socialism, he said, offers an effective way out for the American people.

Party leaders hope it will not be necessary to talk about prohibition. The party, they explained, always has been opposed to prohibition and its attitude is well known.

"It is easier to get interested in beer than in social legislation," said Clarence Senior of Chicago, national secretary. "The prohibition question is being dragged into the American picture by the old parties at this time to befog the real issues. Old parties are planning to make no noise about prohibition that the voices clamoring for social justice will be drowned out."

Warner Bros. Got Millions Trading in Own Stocks

Continued From Page One.

of the business," but stuck to the contention that he didn't know in the early part of 1930 that the business was about to fall off.

The story of stock purchases and sales by the Warners was continued.

In August they began buying heavily. That month they bought 25,800 shares. In September, they bought 14,300 and sold 42,700; in October, they bought 112,900 and sold none; December, bought 23,600 and sold none.

Admits \$7,000,000 Profit.
The net result of the buying and selling of their own stock in 1930 was a cash profit of \$5,515,250, Warner said, and in addition they had 109,000 more shares at the end than at the first of the year. This stock then was worth \$12.50 a share, so that the whole profit appeared to be over \$7,000,000.

Gray said his purpose was to bring out "what could be done by the manipulation of stock on the market."

The witness said that during the period of the selling, the company was doing a good cash to put into the company.

"The fact is that you profited by the whole transaction," interjected Norbeck. "That's a fact," said the witness.

"Well, don't argue about the details with the committee."

According to further testimony, detailing the transactions, the Warners in 1930 sold about 231,000 shares of their stock, for which they received \$12,350,000.

In 1930 they bought 340,000 shares for \$4,922,153. Gray said the record showed the amount should be at least \$7,500,000.

Gray asked if it was not true that there were several trading corporations formed by the Warners and his family for the purpose of "trading back and forth" in Warner stock.

Warner said they were not formed for that purpose, but for general trading in the market.

"Mr. Warner has testified," Senator Couzens observed, "that he thinks it perfectly proper for the officers of a company, with inside information on its affairs, to trade back and forth in the company's stock. Why beat about the bush?"

"Don't know about Pool."
"Is it a common practice in New York for the officers of a corporation to trade in their own stocks?" Warner was asked.

"I should say that it possibly is," answered the witness hesitantly.

"Don't you know that after you sold at a top price, a pool was formed with the purpose of taking it up higher?" "I don't know that."

It was pointed out that the Warners closed up in their purchases and sales from \$7,000,000 to \$9,000,000 or more.

"How much did the public lose?" asked Norbeck.

"Why, the same amount, of course," said Couzens.

"You people have clipped the lamb," philosophized Senator Norbeck, "and have taken along the skin with the wool."

Senator Glass wanted to know whether the Warner transactions were typical of what went on in the movie industry, and Gray replied that he was looking into the affairs of other picture concerns in an effort to find out.

After hearing Warner the committee went into closed session to discuss the future course of the inquiry. There was no further public hearing today.

ENGLISH CLERGYMAN ON STAND DENIES IMMORALITY CHARGES

Says He Took Many Girls to Paris But Only to Get Them Jobs.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, May 21.—The Rev. H. F. Davidson, 62-year-old clergyman who is being tried by church authorities on charges of immorality, took the stand in his own defense yesterday and testified he had taken many girls to Paris, but only to get them jobs.

The rector was nonchalant on the stand, so much so that at one point the Chancellor presiding over the consistory court at Church House, Westminster, reprimanded him.

"Sit up and take your hands out of your pockets," the Chancellor said.

Davidson declared that never in his life had he been guilty of immorality and never had he lived in adultery.

He was finally led to say that he "always knew the general run of the business," but stuck to the contention that he didn't know in the early part of 1930 that the business was about to fall off.

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SEARCH BEING MADE FOR MISSING LAWYER

Walter A. Hill Left Office Wednesday Saying He Was Going to Fenton.

St. Louis County officers are searching Meramec River clubhouse near Fenton today for Walter A. Hill, an attorney, who has been missing since Wednesday noon.

When he left his office in the Paul Brown Building, Hill said he was going to Fenton, with a bondsmen to bail a client out of jail. Investigation has revealed that there were no bail cases at Fenton on Wednesday.

A bus driver reported to Mrs. Hill that early Wednesday afternoon he had a passenger resembling Hill. The passenger boarded the bus at the western terminus of the Cherokee street car line and rode to Fenton, the driver said. Hill wears white gloves and glasses, but in other respects answered the general description of the missing attorney, the driver reported.

Relatives and business associates are at a loss to account for the disappearance of Hill. Hill was 35 years old, single, and had a wife and two children. He was wearing a dark blue suit, blue shirt, blue striped tie, black low cut shoes, and a gray soft hat. He has two rings, one set with a sapphire, and the other an initial ring. He usually carried cards of identification.

The attorney lives at 5013 Raymond avenue with his wife and two children. He came to St. Louis from New York in 1917, enlisting in the 138 Infantry. Commissioned as a lieutenant, he became adjutant of the First Battalion of the 138th in France. After being wounded he returned to the United States with the rank of Captain. He has practiced law here since 1922.

RECEIVERSHIP SUIT AGAINST FOX THEATER CORPORATION

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, May 21.—Appointment of a receiver for Fox Theater Corporation is asked for in a stockholder's action brought by Jacob Rubenstein, it was disclosed in Supreme Court today, when officers and directors of the company filed a motion to vacate notice for an examination of Rubenstein's trial.

Rubenstein charged that there was a conspiracy among the defendants, who include officers and directors of the corporation, to defraud Fox Theater Corporation of its assets, and that as a result the company has lost prestige.

The complaint also charged that Harley L. Clarke, as president of both Fox Theaters Corporation and General Theaters Equipment, Inc., was enabled to further the interests of the alleged scheme. General Theaters Equipment, Inc., owns all of the voting stock of Fox Theaters Corporation, Rubenstein said. The defendants, in their reply, denied all charges of wrongdoing.

Another Ford Plant to Reopen.
NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—The Ford plant at Arabi in St. Bernard Parish will resume operations Monday, employing 1000 men, E. H. Stolz, branch manager, announced today. Within a week, he said, 500 additional men will be employed. The plant will operate six days a week with an aggregate payroll of \$180,000 a month.

KILLING RATS—MICE COCKROACHES IS EASY—Ask for STEARNS' Electric PASTE

used successfully by millions during the past 34 years.
2 oz. 35c—15 oz. \$1.50
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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULTZER
December 12, 1878Published by
The Pulitzer Publishing Company
Twelfth Broadway and Olive Streets

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong; whether by powerful plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULTZER.

April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Mr. La Guardia's Charge.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
In an editorial of May 18, under the title, "Where Our Money Goes," you state: "To Federal Judges, who take joyrides around the country at the expense of taxpayers under the guise of relieving judges in other jurisdictions."

This charge is evidently based on statements of Congressman La Guardia of New York, reported, according to the Associated Press and published in many papers, in the Congressional Record May 16 and 18, in which he charges Federal District Judges with "judicial joyriding." He read into the record various expense accounts of different United States District Judges, assigned by the Chief Justice of the United States for temporary service in the United States District Court in New York, in order to relieve greatly congested dockets. These expense accounts were all approved by the Department of Justice. The unfortunate result of this charge is to attribute to these judges, men of unimpeachable integrity, misconduct at the public expense. It is an unwarranted attack by a member of the legislative department of the Federal Government upon Federal Judges who discharge their sworn duty. Congress some years ago, in order to relieve the heavily congested dockets of many of the Federal district courts, provided a system for the temporary transfer of judges from one district to another in the same circuit, or in different circuits, upon payment of their traveling and maintenance expenses, but no additional salary, and required the judges so assigned to go.

This system is excellent and should not be repealed. It requires District Judges with smaller dockets to perform judicial service either in any district in the United States, thereby equalizing the work of judges and greatly promoting the administration of justice. Without this system, it would be impossible for many of the Federal district courts to keep up with their dockets. The United States Supreme Court has set a wonderful example to all courts, both trial and appellate, by the speedy disposition of its docket, and cannot be faulted in this regard, upon payment of their traveling and maintenance expenses, but no additional salary, and required the judges so assigned to go.

This charge is odious and casts an undesired aspersion upon the entire Federal judiciary. It will make it difficult for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to discharge his duties because the District Judges will naturally be averse to taking such assignments if they are to be publicly vilified for performing their sworn duty. Every person reading this article would infer that the Federal Judges named in the public treasury under the guise of performing public service.

The foundation of our free institutions is a fearless and incorruptible judiciary, and nothing better illustrates the lack of national dignity than attacks of this character.

WALTER H. SAUNDERS.

Value of the Carnegie Exhibit.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
GREAT art has universal qualities only in addition to those that are representative of the age in which it was created. Regardless of any absolute value that may be attached to it by self-confident critics, the art of other periods can only partially capture the interest of the layman of today. A museum that fills its halls with pieces that conform to a standard that was considered perfect even a decade ago rules out all that is fresh and provocative and truly representative of today.

The St. Louis Art Museum is to be congratulated on bringing to this exhibit as the Carnegie. It is beside the point to argue that much of this was not great art. Of course it wasn't. But it was young, it was vital, it stimulated an interest and a discussion that a gallery of Rembrandts could never have provoked. It caused more spirited argument, a greater desire to go and see for one's self, a greater effort to understand the message of art, than any other local exhibit has ever done to live as a vital force in the city. It must be the new and the vigorous, the conforming and the non-conforming. It must demand to be heard with the good and the bad as far as method and style are concerned. So long as a work of art is an honest, competent effort to express a valid viewpoint, the public has the right to pass its own judgment as to its merit.

It is a pleasure to know that our Museum is not confining itself within the limits of impeccable artistic respectability. It is far better for the public's appreciation of art to show stimulating contemporary work, possibly second rate, to crowded halls, than to be above reproach and quite empty.

I, for one, want more exhibits of the Carnegie sort. I think it is the business of everyone who feels the same way to say so as loudly as possible.

JOHN T. RULE.

STOCK POOLS AND TAXES.

While the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, meeting in one part of the Capitol, continues to expose the colossal swindles of the great bull market, the Senate itself, sitting in the same building, steadfastly refuses to punish the looters of American prosperity in the only way it can punish them, by taxation.

It is absurd, as Senator Couzens has repeatedly asserted, to say that the men who profited by the radio pools and many other such manipulations of the market, most of them just as dishonorable and just as heartless as those in which the Schwabs, the Raskobas, the Chryslers, the Spreckels and the Rockefellers made millions of dollars almost overnight, have no money.

Of course they have money, and it is the business of the Government to make them pay, as they should pay, their due share of balancing the credit of a Government imperiled by their machinations. The tax schedule adopted by the Senate limits surtaxes upon incomes in excess of \$100,000 to 45 per cent. Seven members of the committee voted to tax all such incomes 65 per cent. Other Senators thought it should be even higher.

Secretary Mills says that to tax the great incomes so heavily will be to take capital out of the channels of business. If that is true, why is it that capital is not in the channels of business now?

It is well known that idle capital is one of the anomalous phenomena of plenty in the midst of want. Such huge masses of funds are piling up in banks that the Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank has organized a committee, headed by Owen D. Young, to find uses for them. Capital, like labor, is suffering from an unemployment problem.

The truth is that the market riggers and their associates have made colossal fortunes. The records prove it. Some of them have been hoist by their own petard, but the rest can pay. The only kind of business that will suffer is the scurvy business of robbing the people everywhere of their savings by dangling under their noses the tempting bait of the market riggers.

The income tax schedules adopted by the Senate are chiefly at the expense of the white-collar man. The business executive, the college professor, the doctor and the lawyer, together with all those whose incomes range from \$5000 to \$20,000, will pay much out of little. They are the people who pay most of the income taxes. They must pay under this schedule 3 per cent on the first \$4000 of income, 6 per cent on the second \$4000 and 9 per cent on the third \$4000.

Upon the other hand, the tax on an income of \$200,000 will be \$77,940. The taxpayer will have left \$122,060. The man who enjoys an income of \$1,000,000 will have \$550,000 of it left after paying his income tax. Members of the Senate who voted for surtaxes as high as 70 per cent upon super-incomes insisted that if one's income were a million dollars and the Government took \$700,000 of it, it would still be possible for the taxpayer to live luxuriously upon the remaining \$300,000.

Presumably Congress will undertake to do something about such a disgraceful gambling institution as the stock market is. The French had the same trouble with the Bourse, but they stopped it. The great bull market was part of that political fantasy which we called prosperity. Instead of stopping it, as we should have done, we accepted it in the persons of Messrs. Coolidge and Hoover as the symbol of beneficent government. The result is ruin so widespread and so devastating that it will take the country years to recover.

Meanwhile, how can the Senate expose with its left hand the authors of our misery, and refuse with its right hand to impose a just tax upon their loot?

CONTACT MEN AND KIDNAPERS.

One apparent weakness in our State law pertaining to kidnaping for ransom should be corrected by the next Legislature.

Under present statutes, the agent, or "contact man," for the kidnapers must be charged with the actual kidnaping, although he may not have entered the conspiracy until hours, days or weeks after the victim is bodily carried away and confined.

Thus prosecution of individuals, where evidence indicates they acted, not as representatives of the abducted but of the abductors, is made particularly difficult by the necessity of charging them with a crime they have not committed in fact—the physical act of kidnaping for ransom.

True, prosecutors are privileged to explain that entry into the crime at any period during the confinement of the victim, makes the "contact man" as guilty, in the eyes of the law, of kidnaping for ransom as though he were one of those who seized the victim.

But where the State's evidence does not show, or purport to show, that the defendant, accused of acting as agent for kidnapers, participated in or knew beforehand of the kidnaping, it is too easy for jurors to misunderstand the issues.

Without the "contact man," the kidnaper's cowardly act is profitless, as he is unable to collect the money he seeks.

A CRITIC OF "BUY BRITISH."

"Buy British" is a slogan that has roused stolid Englishmen to crusading fervor. The way out of the depression and to restoration of imperial glories is pointed out by street banners, wall posters, windshield stickers, newspaper advertisements and public addresses. Foreign wares are largely taboo, British films are favored by the cinemas and even radio concerts are given over to a preponderance of British music. A critic now makes his voice heard in the patriotic uproar. He is Baron Kirkland, who rendered a bit of adverse comment in his presidential address to the Commercial Travelers' Association. He said of the campaign:

"However justified it may be in a time of crisis, with an unfavorable balance of trade, it has in its real elements of danger in normal times, especially for a nation as dependent as ours on imports of raw materials and foods. It is the first step on the road to economic nationalism."

It is quite possible that this warning against commercial provincialism will go unheeded, even after Britain succeeds in her traditional "muddling through," and that the forthright Baron will be set down as a traitor to the cause. Yet he recognizes that commerce is not a local affair but an international matter, in which all nations are mutually interdependent. So great an exporting nation as England stands to lose business and good will abroad should she continue her refusal to buy from her customers. Even now, England cannot be economically

independent, for a large share of her foodstuffs must come from abroad, yet Danish butter and Dutch eggs are viewed as unpatriotic fare for John Bull. In tariff barriers and such campaigns as the "Buy British" drive lie important obstacles to resumption of world prosperity.

SERMON IN STATISTICS.

In the dry statistics of our automobile production for the year 1931 is a message more eloquent than any campaign outburst on the tariff. Exports of automobiles declined 46 per cent in 1931, whereas total production during that year declined only 23.3 per cent. Granting that the Hawley-Smoot bill may not have been entirely responsible, there is nevertheless no doubt that the reduced purchasing power of many foreign customers as a result of their inability to sell in this market, combined with retaliatory action in some countries against American products, was a major factor in causing this surprising disparity between the decline in exports and in total production. Workers who would have been employed, producers of supplies who would have had more orders and railroads that would have had additional traffic, had the foreign automobile market held up its end, are perhaps inquiring how keeping out the products of "pauper labor" maintained their prosperity.

The same question might be asked by most farmers, by thousands of manufacturers, in fact by a large proportion of the American public. No matter what profits may come to privileged producers or privileged workers through the exclusion of foreign goods, the result for America can only be loss when it means a declining market for our most efficient industries. No amount of campaign nonsense on the tariff can laugh off the fact that the prosperity of our most effective producers is linked up with the existence of a foreign market for their goods, and the higher our tariff, the less this market. Such losses of the foreign market disclose the traditional high-tariff-makes-prosperity argument in all the nakedness of its poverty. Manufacturers, farmers and workers might well heed the sermon of the automobiles.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Gen. Hines of the Veterans' Bureau has accepted the resignation of William Wolff Smith, general counsel of the bureau, who, in addition to his salary of \$9000 a year, has been drawing a disability allowance of \$137.50 a month. The resignation was demanded by the House Military Affairs Committee. Mr. Smith, however, presumably will continue to draw his pension, though his disability did not unfit him for his duties with the bureau.

There are other Smiths in the Government service, and now is the time to expose them. Senator Reed pointed out that 1400 Medical Corps officers were drawing allowances averaging \$139 a month, under the Disabled Emergency Officers' Retirement Act, and yet practicing their profession. Several were in employ of the Veterans' Bureau, and supposedly still are. If we do not get rid of such incubators as this in the present depression, we shall never get them off our backs.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

One of the by-products of the Olympic games, to be held in Los Angeles this summer, will be to draw attention to the metric system of weights and measures, whose adoption in this country has been urged repeatedly for more than a hundred years. All of the Olympic events will be arranged in terms of meters, and perhaps the mental labor involved in translating them into yards will stimulate fresh interest in a system far superior to our own. As a matter of fact, among all civilized countries, only the United States and the British commonwealths have failed to adopt it.

A meter (39.37 inches) is popularly described as one-tenth-millionth of the distance from the equator to the pole; more accurately, it is the distance between two lines on a specially prepared platinum rod preserved in the archives of the International Metric Commission at Paris. Upon this one unit is built up the entire system of measures in decimals. Thus, a kilometer is a thousand meters and a millimeter is one-thousandth of a meter. In capacity, the unit is the liter, and in weight, it is the gram. Liters and grams, like meters, are graduated up and down in the scale of tens, hundreds and thousands.

Perhaps the most illuminating example of the simplicity and usefulness of the metric system is given by a writer in the Encyclopedia Americana, as follows: "There is only one system of weights and measures in the world by means of which, if a voyager were wrecked on a desert island with only one measure, and that so small that it could be put in a lady's thimble, he could reconstruct all the measures for distance, for weight and for capacity, could map out the island, weigh up to tons and know the capacity of any receptacles he might construct. That system is the metric system, and that measure is the cubic centimeter, made hollow, and graduated on the edge in millimeters."

In 1921, John Quincy Adams asked that an international conference be held to study the metric system and work for its universal adoption. In 1932, 111 years later, the United States is still weighing and measuring in the old, haphazard, unrelated way. Will another century elapse before this improvement is made?

Aviator Reichers showed rare discrimination in selecting as his rescue ship one commanded by Capt. Fried.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY'S RECORD.

Few of the poet's "sweet uses" have been wrung from the present economic adversity, but the cardholders of the Public Library have found one of them. The library's report for the fiscal year recently ended discloses a record issue of books—3,972,546 volumes, or an increase of 11 per cent over the preceding year. That this is largely the result of unemployment is shown by the fact that the increase for adults alone was 16 per cent.

Books have proved a haven to those to whom unemployment brought forced leisure and whose limited means cut off other recreations. The result has been entertainment, intellectual stimulus and increased knowledge. Many have forgotten daily cares in swift-moving fiction; others have broadened their potentialities through study of works along technical lines. The increased demands upon the library show the useful social role it plays at this trying time.

Billboards in Illinois read: "Back to Prosperity—Len Small for Governor," and we submit a free translation to be: "Back to prosperity—for Len."



THE LAYMAN LOOKS AT LAW.

A Stage Star Visits Pioneer St. Louis

Extract from Washington U. professor's book on development of frontier theater tells of reception of "glorious Ellen Tree" in 1838; townspeople turned out in such numbers to see her play popular heroines that receipts decreased playhouse's indebtedness; Macbeth music as well presented as anywhere outside of London, she said.

From "The Theatre on the Frontier," by William G. B. Carson (University of Chicago Press, Publisher).

APRIL 12, 1838, to the inexpressible joy of Sol Smith, pioneer St. Louis impresario, "the glorious Ellen Tree" arrived on the steamboat "Prairie," and the next morning he had the pleasure of escorting her up to her hotel while the passers-by feasted their eyes on the unwonted spectacle of a truly famous actress treading their narrow streets.

The public interest could not fail to gratify Smith, for business had begun to fall off again and he was counting on his new star to save him from further disaster. And she was beyond the peradventure of a doubt a star of the very first magnitude. If she could not fill the long-empty seats, then no one could. She was then, in her middle thirties, on her first, and probably most successful, American tour. In a letter written to her husband, she said: "I have arrived to be released from half her engagement of 14 nights. But he had waited too long for the relief she brought, and he declined to agree to any such change in her contract, verbal though it was. She was, however, announced for only seven nights, and her re-engagement was made to appear the result of her great success. This strategy, by the way, is by no means unknown to our modern managers."

A great success her engagement undoubtedly was, especially by comparison with what had gone before. Yet the circumstances attending her debut were scarcely auspicious. The day was not only Friday the 13th, but Good Friday to boot, and the evening was both cold and rainy. In a largely Catholic community, little could be expected on such a night. Nevertheless, the receipts were \$595, and Smith was jubilant. The bill was composed of "The Hunchback," in which, of course, the visitor made her bow, and Sheridan's "The Critic." Saturday the management took in but \$411.50. After that, however, Lent being over, there was a change, and she played to excellent business, especially during her first "engagement."

The Republican spoke of her acting in glowing terms, and noted with satisfaction that the elite were patronizing the theater. Playing 14 nights, including two benefits, she gave the St. Louisans ample opportunity to enjoy and judge her widely heralded artistry. She was seen as the heroine in the following works: "The Honeycomb," "The Wife," "Macbeth," "The Belle's Stratagem," "The Love Chase" (twice), "The Stranger," "Romeo and Juliet," "Much Ado About Nothing," "As You Like It," "Perfection" (twice) and "The Barrack Room," and also twice as the hero of Talford's "Ion," one of her greatest parts. Her last appearance, like her first, was in "The Hunchback."

Reviews of her performances are wanting, but from frequent editorial encomiums in the Republican it would seem that she came up to the most sanguine expectations. Smith's hopes, too, were probably realized. For her first benefit, the entire lower circle and a fraction of a night. The total income from the re-engagement was \$3119, of which \$2009.50 went to the firm. Matters were now so promising that Smith was able to pay off some of the debts and also to send Noah M. Ludlow (an associate) \$1000 by the clerk of the "Prairie."

There is little else to report concerning Miss Tree's visit, but it is interesting to know that she declared the Macbeth music, as performed under the direction of the talented Mueller, as well done as she had ever heard it out of London, and also that the costumes for "Ion" cost all of \$15. Moreover, Thomas Lyne (who played the part of Adrastus) appeared upon the stage one evening in such a state of inebriation that he was all but hissed from the stage and was saved from dismissal only by the generous intercession of the star whose scene he had ruined.

A New Bill of Rights

From the New York World-Telegram.

THE Journal of the National Education Association takes occasion to commemorate the birth of this republic's founder by suggesting a bicentennial Bill of Rights in keeping with modern wants.

"What America needs today," says the Journal, "is a new faith, a new plan and a new purpose." To this end it proposes that the following seven rights be formulated for the 1932 American:

First, the right to security—to a system of life so planned as to offset the uncertainties of ill health, accident, disability, unemployment and old age.

Second, the right to a home amid surroundings that are beautiful, clean, quiet, safe, wholesome and neighborly.

Third, the right to an education, thorough and comprehensive, including both children and adults, adapted to the changing needs of the new day.

Fourth, the right to a government that is honest, intelligent and efficient—the faithful servant of common needs.

Fifth, the right to a job that will afford an opportunity for service by which to earn a minimum income that will provide a reasonable standard of living.

Sixth, the right to community recreation for all, supported by community funds, publicly managed and freed from the degrading influences of excessive commercialism.

Seventh, the right to participate in democratic community activities which will help to magnify the human values and to make life beautiful, happy and significant.

Sugar, 4 Cents a Pound

F. H. Sternberg, in the Cleveland Press.

I LIKE to read advertisements. They are informative. They are suggestive. They not only tell where one can buy what for how much, but they also lead one to think about the goods that are offered.

For instance, there's sugar. I saw an advertisement of a food store in which 25 pounds of sugar was offered for 99 cents. That's cheap. That's the price sugar was sold at before the war. But it's twice as much in price as it is worth.

Here's why: Of that 99 cents, 50 cents is because of the tariff.

One-half of what we pay for sugar today is for tariff. Raw sugar without the tariff sells for 1/2 cent a pound. With the tariff it sells for 2 1/2 cents.

Refined sugar sells for 3 1/2 cents a pound, wholesale; that's the price sugar was sold at before the war. But it's twice as much in price as it is worth.

To create a market for two billion pounds of American-grown beet and cane sugar, which cannot be grown in competition with the product of the tropics even in normal times, we increase the price of the 14 billion pounds of sugar Americans consume annually. That means that the growers of two billion pounds of American sugar get the same price per pound for raw sugar as must be paid for the eight billion pounds of tariff-paid sugar that we must import from Cuba.

The tariff puts \$40,000,000 into the pockets of the American sugar producers. They keep it all except what they give to political campaign funds as the purchase price of their tariff.

That same tariff costs the American people \$280,000,000. That's the price of 50,000,000 pairs of shoes, or 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 suits of clothes, or 1,500,000,000 gallons of gasoline, or the entire annual income of more than 200,000 families.

How long has this been going on? Quite a few years.

Has the encouragement to "infant industry" materially increased domestic sugar production? No. In the last 15 years American sugar production has fluctuated between a high of 1,424,000 tons in 1921 and a low of 1,041,000 tons in 1925.

The situation, of course, could be worse. The average of the Western sugar growers, who has for his spokesman such influential legislators as Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, is cursed to some extent by the fact that much of the Cuban sugar is grown with American capital.

USELESS ARMY POSTS.

From the Business Review Post.
W HATEVER economies are instituted, there is one factor in army expenditures which is certain not to be eliminated. That is the waste in maintaining army posts all over the Middle West to defend the country against the Apaches and the Sioux. Those posts are in the constituencies of influential Congressmen, and experience has shown that, however useless they are, they cannot be touched. Officer personnel may possibly be reduced, food control may be abandoned, ration money may be slashed, but the army posts in the Middle West will remain where they are. For what is national defense as compared with the defense of Congressmen against the wrath of their constituents?

DEMOCRATS OFFER
\$2,300,000,000
RELIEF PROGRAM

Committee in Senate Agrees
on Proposal for Construction
Loans and Public
Works Bond Issue.

SECRETARY MILLS
OBJECTS TO PLAN

Senator, Republican Leader,
Says Way Is Open for
Definite Action Before
Congress Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A \$2,300,000,000 Federal unemployment relief program is proposed by the special Democratic Relief Committee of the Senate.

The committee calls for a \$2,300,000,000 bond issue for public construction. It accepts proposals for \$200,000,000 for direct relief to the states and \$1,500,000,000 for public and private loans, to be administered by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Proposals for an expanded public works program have been opposed by Mr. Hoover and this feature of the Democratic plan is expected to lead to negotiations for compromise more satisfactory to administration.

Secretary of the Treasury Mills today said he could not approve the relief program advanced by the Democratic committee, but refused from indicating just what objections to the administration objects.

While not assuming to speak for President on the proposal, Mills said: "I will say that there is no amount of enthusiasm for an unbalanced budget and a pork barrel plan at the Treasury Department."

Speaker Garner of the House proposed a \$2,100,000,000 program, divided into \$1,000,000,000 for public construction; \$1,000,000,000 for loans from the Reconstruction Corporation; and \$100,000,000 for a relief fund to be administered by the President.

Indications are that the plan he proposed will be put into one bill, the Ways and Means Committee and submitted to the House in two weeks.

Compromise in Committee.

The outcome of the Senate Democratic committee's long, secret negotiations was a compromise, as Mr. Wagner of New York, its chairman, had insisted upon a \$1,000,000,000 fund for public works, no such fund was proposed by him, another member. Others the committee were Senators from Montana, Michigan, Nevada and Bulkley of Ohio.

The committee recommended in order to spread employment, the Federal construction loans and for state and private construction be conditioned as practicable on a 30-hour week.

The program, the committee said, designed to aid in preventing unemployment; in providing employment; in starting again the country by reviving actual or potential demand for commodities; in reviving industry by checking price deflation and security liquidation and promoting the revival of trade, the increase of demand for commodities and credit.

The methods selected may be regarded as extraordinary but they are justified by the emergency," the committee added.

By providing for meeting appropriations for buying expenditures from the emergency construction fund the plan will contribute to balancing the budget.

Under the plan the reconstruction corporation would be authorized to make direct relief loans to Governors of states on condition that they be repaid.

The plan was needed. The loans would be deducted from future federal aid highway grants.

Details of Plan.

The \$1,500,000,000 for relief loans would be a self-liquidating fund.

Construction of revenue-producing projects by states, municipalities and public corporations.

Household and slum-clearance projects undertaken by limited liability corporations.

Construction by private corporations of self-liquidating bridges, docks, viaducts, waterways and similar projects devoted to the public use, provided that the public use shall not be in the nature of a monopoly.

Construction of public buildings, including the Federal building in St. Louis.

Construction of public buildings, including the Federal building in St. Louis.

committee recommended the public construction program be financed from a 25-year issue and sinking fund, the to be issued as needed. He said that the projects selected would be those already investigated and authorized by Congress. The approval of the President, which plans are in readiness for ratification and which are needed for proper conduct of Government business.

of wash bluing. As it dries the salt crystals form odd designs on the "cinder," and another color may be added by a drop of mercurchrome.

Novelties in Gardens.

Log cabins seemed to be the fashion in another diversion which

Remains in state at Schumacher funeral home, 3013 Maramec st., until Monday, May 23, 10 a. m. Services same day at Trinity Evang. Church, Grand and Alaska, 10 p. m., to St. Matthew's Cemetery. Member of Trinity Evang. Church, Ladies' Aid and Badischer Verein. (c7)

Far More St. L.
The Post-Dispatch has Far More, L
Louis than ANY other St. Louis n

Louis Readers
Readers in every district in St.
Newspaper—daily or Sunday.

EL-POINTE 1804 McCandless
"HEART OF NEW YORK" with
George Sidney. Also "MISLEADING
LADY" with Claudette Colbert.

COLUMBIA 4232 Southwest
"Boss of the City" with Walter
Huston & Jean Harlow. Also "Beauty
and the Boss" with Marian Marsh.

MAPLEWOOD 7179
Manchurian
 Broken Wing" with Lee Carrillo, &
 Private Scandal" (Bargain Tickets
 on 1:30 to 6:30 p.m., & This \$1.)

HAW 1801 Shaw
 Barbara Stanwyck in "SHOPWORN."
 "STOWAWAY," and Bing Crosby
 Comedy (Bargain Tickets)

10

BROWNS COME FROM BEHIND AND BEAT CLEVELAND, 8-7

By a Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch. CLEVELAND, May 21.—The Browns defeated the Cleveland Indians this afternoon in the second game of a series of three and evened the series. The score was 8 to 7. Despite a warm day, the crowd numbered less than 5000. The game: FIRST INNING—BROWNS—Schulte singled to right. Burns forced Schulte, Cissell to Montague. Campbell tapped to Harder. Burns stopping at second. Goslin walked. Ferrell forced Cissell, Montague to Cissell. CLEVELAND—Cissell singled to left. On Porter's double to Levey both runners were safe when Levey threw wild to second. Averill singled to center, scoring Cissell. Porter stopping at second. Vosmik singled to center, scoring Porter and Averill, and Vosmik went to second when Schulte fumbled the ball. Morgan lined to Schulte, Schulte grounded to Burns. Vosmik holding second. Kamm singled to center, scoring Vosmik. Montague forced Kamm, Levey to Melillo. SECOND INNING—BROWNS—Melillo bounced to Morgan. Storti singled to right. Levey walked. Cissell fumbled Gray's grounder, filling the bases. Storti scored and the other runners advanced a base on a wild pitch. Schulte singled to center, scoring Levey and Gray. Porter fumbled to Myatt. Cissell tossed out Campbell. THREE RUNS. CLEVELAND—Harder fanned. Storti tossed out Cissell. Porter fouled to Ferrell. THIRD INNING—BROWNS—Goslin fanned. Ferrell fouled to Kamm. Kamm threw out Melillo. CLEVELAND—Averill grounded to Burns. Vosmik tripled off the wall in right center. Morgan singled to right, scoring Vosmik. Montague stopping at second. Kamm grounded to center, scoring Morgan. Myatt flied to Goslin. Harder was called out on strikes. TWO RUNS. FOURTH INNING—BROWNS—Storti fouled to Myatt. Kamm threw out Levey. Kloza batted for Gray and flied to Averill. CLEVELAND—Kinsley went in to pitch for the Browns. Storti threw out Cissell. Porter doubled to left center. Melillo threw out Averill, Porter going to third. Vosmik lined to Melillo. FIFTH INNING—BROWNS—Schulte lined to Vosmik. Harder tossed to Burns. Campbell beat out a hit to deep short. Goslin popped to Montague. CLEVELAND—Morgan singled to center. Melillo threw out Myatt. Morgan stopping at second. Kamm flied to Ferrell. Montague was safe on Storti's fumble. Morgan fumbled third when Schulte hit him. Hader struck out for the third time. SIXTH INNING—BROWNS—Montague threw out Ferrell. Melillo fouled to Morgan. Storti flied to Averill. CLEVELAND—Storti threw out Cissell. Porter flied to Schulte. Averill singled to left and when the ball got away from Goslin, Averill tried to score but was out. Goslin to levey to Ferrell. SEVENTH INNING—BROWNS—Levey singled to center. Kinsley popped to second. Campbell's grounder through the box hit Umpire Deane, filling the bases. Campbell flied to Averill. Levey scoring after the catch. Goslin flied to Porter. CLEVELAND—Vosmik doubled off the wall in right center. Morgan singled to right, scoring Vosmik. Morgan took second when Schulte fumbled the rebound. Myatt flied to Campbell. Morgan holding third. Melillo threw out Kamm. Morgan holding third. Montague popped to Levey. ONE RUN. EIGHTH INNING—BROWNS—Montague threw out Ferrell. Melillo dropped a single over Montague's head. Storti forced Melillo, Cissell to Montague. Levey forced Storti. Kamm to Cissell. CLEVELAND—Harder walked. Cissell sacrificed. Hadley to Burns. Goslin made a one-handed running catch of Kamm's fly. Burnett batted for Montague and was hit by a pitched ball. Jamieson batted for Hudlin and was thrown out by Levey.

SCORE BY INNINGS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T
BROWNS AT CLEVELAND	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4		8
CLEVELAND	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	7		14

Browns Box Score

	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Schulte	3	1	2	2	0	2
Burns	1	0	1	2	13	0
Campbell	1	0	1	2	1	0
Goslin	1	0	1	2	1	0
Ferrell	1	0	1	2	1	0
Melillo	1	0	1	2	1	0
Storti	1	0	1	2	1	0
Levey	1	0	1	2	1	0
GRAY	1	0	1	2	1	0
KIMSEY	1	0	1	2	1	0
HADLEY	1	0	1	2	1	0
Kloza	1	0	1	2	1	0
Jenkins	1	0	1	2	1	0
Total	40	8	12	27	14	6

U.S. WOMEN GOLFERS WIN FROM ENGLISH TEAM, 5 TO 3

The United States victory evened the count with Great Britain as the first invading American team met at Sunningdale two years ago. Virginia Van Wie and Mrs. Leona Cheney made victory sure when they won their singles encounters. Virginia defeated Wanda Morgan 1 and 1, and Mrs. Cheney swamped Mrs. Morgan 2 and 1. Mrs. Cheney was the only American to win a match. Mrs. Cheney defeated the American 6 and 4. Mrs. Cheney's victory was largely of her own doing as Miss Wethered did not play her usual brilliant game. The former American champion was in the bunkers on the second, third, fourth and fifth holes and put the ball on the lip of the hole on the sixth. Mrs. Cheney's only winning hole was the tenth where she laid her shot about dead to the pin and sank the putt for a birdie two. On the final hole Glenna plumped her second shot dead in a bunker and the match was over as Joyce took the hole to get her fourth. Glenna was taking six. Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare and Mrs. Uptal Hill defeated Joyce Wethered and Wanda Morgan by 1 and 1. Mrs. Helen Hicks and Virginia Van Wie, who from Enid Wilson and Mrs. J. B. Watson, two of the best players in the world, won one and Mrs. Leona Cheney defeated Molly Kearney and Doris Park by one and 1.

Baseball Scores NATIONAL LEAGUE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E PHILADELPHIA AT BOSTON 00211010000000 5 10 1 BOSTON 0020003000000 6 9 2 Batteries: Philadelphia—Elliott, Nichols and McCurdy; Boston—Brown and Smith. CHICAGO AT CINCINNATI 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 5 9 3 CINCINNATI 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 2 6 9 1 Batteries: Chicago—Malone and Hemmery; Cincinnati—Lugger and Lombardi. NEW YORK AT BROOKLYN 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 1 BROOKLYN 0 0 3 1 2 0 0 1 X 7 9 3 Batteries: New York—Mooney and Horan; Brooklyn—Munoz and Lopez. AMERICAN LEAGUE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E DETROIT AT CHICAGO 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 5 10 1 CHICAGO 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 1 Batteries: Detroit—Sorell and Hayworth; Chicago—Caraway, Thomas and Grube. WASHINGTON AT NEW YORK 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 NEW YORK 0 3 1 2 0 0 2 X 8 12 1 Batteries: Washington—Crowder, Marshall and Berg; New York—Allen and Dickey. FIRST GAME 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E New York 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 1 Boston 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 1 Batteries: New York—Allen and Dickey; Boston—Munoz and Lopez. SECOND GAME 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E PHILADELPHIA 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 6 0 PHILADELPHIA 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 1 X 6 9 0 Batteries: Boston—MacFarland and Connelly; Philadelphia—Lain and Cochran. FIRST GAME 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Boston 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 1 Philadelphia 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 1 Batteries: Boston—MacFarland and Connelly; Philadelphia—Lain and Cochran. POSTPONED GAME NATIONAL LEAGUE Pittsburgh at St. Louis, Pa.

49 ROOSEVELT STARS QUALIFY FOR HIGH MEET Roosevelt High School led in the number of qualifiers for the twenty-second annual St. Louis District High School track and field meet at Public Schools Stadium today, qualifying 16 in the senior division, 16 in the junior division and 17 in the midjet class. The other schools qualified as follows: Senior division, Soldan 12, Cleveland 10, Beaumont 9, Central 2, McKinley 1; Juniors, Soldan 15, Cleveland 10, Central 8, McKinley 2; Midjets, Cleveland 7, Central 5, McKinley 4, Beaumont 3, Soldan 3. Ben Bissett failed to qualify an athlete in any class. Not a record was broken as the more than 300 athletes tried for places in the finals which are scheduled to be held next Friday afternoon, starting at 1 o'clock. SENIOR DIVISION (Two to qualify in each heat.) 100-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Beaumont; second, Solderman; third, Gummela, Cleveland. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Heinrichmeier, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Third heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 440-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 880-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 1760-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 3520-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 7040-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 14080-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 28160-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 56320-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 112640-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 225280-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 450560-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 901120-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 1802240-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 3604480-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 7208960-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 14417920-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 28835840-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 57671680-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 115343360-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 230686720-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 461373440-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 922746880-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 1845493600-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 3690987200-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 7381974400-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 14763948800-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 29527897600-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 59055795200-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 118111590400-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 236223180800-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 472446361600-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 944892723200-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 1889785446400-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 3779570892800-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 7559141785600-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 15118283571200-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 30236567142400-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 60473134284800-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 120946268569600-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 241892537139200-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 483785074278400-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 967570148556800-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 1935140297113600-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 3870280594227200-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 7740561188454400-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 15481122368908800-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 30962244737817600-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 61924489475635200-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 123848978951270400-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 247697957902540800-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 495395915805081600-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 990791831610163200-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 1981583663220326400-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 3963167326440652800-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 7926334652881305600-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 15852669305762611200-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 31705338611525222400-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 63410677223050444800-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 126821344446100889600-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 253642688892201779200-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 507285377784403558400-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 1014570755568807116800-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 2029141511137614233600-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 4058283022275228467200-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 8116566044550456934400-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 16233132089109113868800-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 32466264178218227737600-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 64932528356436455475200-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 129865056712872890950400-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 259730113425745781900800-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 519460226851491563801600-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 1038920453702983127603200-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 2077840907405966255206400-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 4155681814811932510412800-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 8311363629623865020825600-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 1662272725732773004051200-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 3324545451465546008102400-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 6649090902931092016204800-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 13298181805862184032409600-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 26596363611724368064819200-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 53192727223448736129638400-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 106385444446897472259276800-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 212770888893794944518553600-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 425541777787589889037107200-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 851083555575179778074214400-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 1702167111150359556148828800-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 3404334222300719112297777600-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 6808668444601438224595555200-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 13617336889202876449191110400-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. 27234673778405752898382220800-YARD DASH (first heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time, 10.3. (Second heat)—Won by Solderman, Cleveland; second, Solderman; third, Solderman; fourth, Solderman. Time,

JIMMY MANION TOTALS 6 TO 1

**BURNS, MOORE
TIE FOR SECOND
PLACE IN EVENT
AT BELLERIVE**

**Sport
Salad
By LeBarrio**

By W. J. McGowan.

Jimmy Manion, Normandy amateur, served notice on the golfers of the St. Louis district that he is ready for his attempt to recapture the district championship which he won last in 1928, when he shot 69, two under par, to lead a field of 124 professionals and amateurs in the second annual handicap tournament held at Bellerive Country Club yesterday.

Jim was a stroke better than Jack Burns, Creve Coeur, and Frank Moore, Westborough, professionals, who tied for second place. Manion's triumph recalled the fact that in the St. Louis open tournament of 1929 he shot 135 for 36 holes, scoring rounds of 67 and 68, to be only three strokes over the world record. Bellerive apparently is Jimmy's pet course.

He had two three-putts greens on his round yesterday, despite the fact that for the rest of the way his putter was working marvelously and it was due largely to the efficiency of his work on the greens that he scored as well as he did.

Manion had 34 going out, two strokes under par, with a great start of 3, 2, 3, two under par, and on the homecoming hole he just equaled perfect figures, getting a birdie dance at the thirteenth and going one over par at 14, one of the holes which he three putted.

Benny Richter, Triple A professional, who has developed a habit of being runner-up in tournaments this season, turned in 72, while Moore, together with George Klippenberger, Forest Park amateur, won the low two-man team prize with a total of 141 strokes, beating Bill Taggart, Normandy, and Walter Muckerman, Bellerive, by a stroke.

Manion's card with par:
Out:
Par... 4 4 4 4 3 5 4—36
Manion... 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4—24

In:
Par... 4 4 4 4 5 4 3—71
Manion... 4 4 4 2 5 4 3—69

Mrs. Clarence Robbins, Normandy, had the low net score of 80 in the women's district tournament at North Shore Country Club yesterday. She had a gross of 96 and her handicap was 16. Mrs. J. T. Strubinger, Westborough, was runner-up with 84, having a 98 with 14 handicap.

In the second flight, Mrs. A. W. Gilpin, Algonquin, was low with 76, having a handicap of 20 while Mrs. Louis P. Aice, Westwood, was runner-up with 83.

Mrs. R. H. Bowman, North Shore, was low in the third flight with a net of 82 while Mrs. George Schlerberg, Westborough, was runner-up with 85.

Mrs. H. Wilms, Westborough, won in the fourth flight with 73 while Mrs. T. J. May, Meadow Brook, runner-up with 75.

Mrs. Charles Hempel, North Hills, was the nine hole contest with 55, while Mrs. J. R. Bissell, Glen Echo, president of the Women's Association, had the fewest putts in the 18-hole competition with 33.

**FRENCH SWIMMER SETS
BREAST STROKE RECORD**

PARIS, May 21.—The French Olympic swimming star, Jacques Cartonnnet, bettered the world's record for the 100 meters breast stroke last night. He was timed in 1 minute 13.4 seconds. The listed world's record of 1:14 flat was set by Walter Spence of the United States in 1927.

Wellston Results and Entries

Results.
FIRST RACE—Quarter mile:
Hondius... 3.40 3.00
Glad... 3.40 3.00
Time... 2:02.50
SECOND RACE—Quarter mile:
Go... 3.40 3.00
Hondius... 3.40 3.00
Time... 2:02.50
THIRD RACE—Quarter mile:
Hondius... 3.40 3.00
Glad... 3.40 3.00
Time... 2:02.50
FOURTH RACE—Quarter mile:
Hondius... 3.40 3.00
Glad... 3.40 3.00
Time... 2:02.50
FIFTH RACE—Quarter mile:
Hondius... 3.40 3.00
Glad... 3.40 3.00
Time... 2:02.50
SIXTH RACE—Quarter mile:
Hondius... 3.40 3.00
Glad... 3.40 3.00
Time... 2:02.50
SEVENTH RACE—Quarter mile:
Hondius... 3.40 3.00
Glad... 3.40 3.00
Time... 2:02.50
EIGHTH RACE—Quarter mile:
Hondius... 3.40 3.00
Glad... 3.40 3.00
Time... 2:02.50
NINTH RACE—Quarter mile:
Hondius... 3.40 3.00
Glad... 3.40 3.00
Time... 2:02.50
TENTH RACE—Quarter mile:
Hondius... 3.40 3.00
Glad... 3.40 3.00
Time... 2:02.50

Make It Retroactive.

The National League rule barring players from talking to the customers has been rescinded. How about giving Gaby Street back the five bucks he was fined for shaking hands with his uncle?

The gag rule has also been tried in legislative bodies, but has never been popular.
D speech. Makes Freedom get right up and scream.
It isn't fair to try and grab a guy who has the gift of gab.

So now a player has the right. In case his eye should chance to light. Upon his uncle in the stand. To say "Hello!" and shake his hand.

And customers who know a guy. Upon the field can catch his eye. And talk to him a while and then. Go back and say "I knew him when."

Negative Honors.
Speaking of records, Val Pichini has caught three no-hit games pitched by Walter Johnson, Joe Buch and Howard Ehmke. But like the man who was carried across Niagara Falls on Blondin's back he never got a tumble.

A customer suggests that if the Browns don't quit it pretty soon the people will be calling them the Hittites.
And if Jim Levey keeps up his good work they may be calling them the Levites.

"Nurm's Suspension Stands, Say Officials."
Whereat amid the shouts of "bravo!" Dan Cupid took a shot at Paavo.

After dropping four straight to the Browns, the Senators moved up to New York and took the Yankees for a doubleheader. If it was a horse race instead of a pennant scramble they'd be ruled off the turf.

The wash day games in St. Louis have been washed out and will be played on Sunday as part of a doubleheader. This is due to the fact that Blue Monday always showed red.

If there is anything to a home defense this guy "Kid" Schluter from Scott Field ought to make a killing in the box fighting game.

See where the alienist who helped Harry Thaw get off lost his suit for his fee. Who's loony now?

Vernon Gomez of the Yankees says he faced Oscar Melillo 14 times last season with the net result 11 hits, two passes and one out, the result of a great catch by Gomez. Consequently Vernon will tell the world that that spinach story is not all gammon.

"Ten Eyck at 83 Dues With Crew."
It takes on old blade to teach the carmen new tricks.

According to a story by Tommy Holmes of Brooklyn, "Dizzy" Dean says when he was 6 years old his father used to throw hickory nuts and apples at him for hours at a time and he would try to bat them with a hoe handle. A light dawned. Maybe Dizzy got beamed by one of those hickory nuts.

"4,000 Books Borrowed in Year."
Wonder how many were returned.

Profitt Tries Comeback.
Eulie Profitt, once a star southpaw in the International League, with Buffalo and Toronto, is trying a comeback with Nashville.

Petrolle, Dropped for Count in First Round, Defeats Bat Battalino

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Bat Battalino ought to be about ready to admit that Billy Petrolle can defeat him. The former world featherweight champion, fortified with rare courage, stood in there in the Chicago Stadium last night and traded punches with the Old Fargo Express, and even knocked him down for a count of nine in the first round.

But after it was all over, Petrolle had earned a 10-round decision. And except for the first and the tenth rounds, Battalino took a decisive beating.

In the middle of the first round a whistling left hook landed squarely on Petrolle's chin and he went down to remain as long as he dared. But at the end of the round, he was popping the Hartford waltz with vicious lefts to the body and right to the head, and he kept right on doing it until Battalino made a last, gallant effort to turn defeat into victory. They were about even until the sixth, but after that session, Petrolle clearly was master.

Bat S'ers Out Over Eye.
Seeking to wipe out a 12-round knockout verdict scored against him two months ago in New York by Petrolle, Battalino piled into a withering two-handed fire that drew blood from his tender nose, puffed out his lips and ripped open a cut over one eye. He never stopped trying and dealt out plenty of punishment, but for every punch he landed, the old clothes man of the ring squared the account and

Fuller Gains Decisive Victory Over Kid Berg.
NEW YORK, May 21.—A decisive conquest of Jack (Kid) Berg, British whirlwind, has carried Samy Fuller of Boston once more to the forefront of challengers for Tony Canzonero's lightweight title. Fuller weighed 138 pounds; Berg 138 1/2.

Aggies Win Two Events to Take an Early Lead
Continued From Page One.

ships and twice as many league titles. In addition, he is still up there.

It is customary to say that the PLAYERS, not the manager, makes a world championship team. And it is naturally true that without great players no manager can get to the top.

But it must also be remembered in the case of Connie Mack that he is not only the handler of the players, but the one who assembles them, also. The Philadelphia Athletics have always been a Connie Mack team and not merely a group of players collected by somebody else and turned over to Connie to mold into a championship unit.

McCarthy, on the other hand, has had most of the material that makes up his present club handed to him and his task has been much easier.

When naming the "greatest" manager, it is after all, impossible to select any leader, now in the game to take precedence of John McGraw or Cornelius McGillicuddy. They still are in a class by themselves.

**Other
Racing Results**

At Belmont.
Weather cloudy; track fast.
FIRST RACE—Seven furlongs:
Contributor (Hanford)... 5.1 2:11.1
Braden (Workman)... 5.2 2:11.1
Chariot (Workman)... 5.3 2:11.1
SECOND RACE—One mile:
Hondius (Barnum)... 1:13.0 1:10.0
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EIGHT RECORDS SET IN ILLINOIS "PREP" CARNIVAL

By the Associated Press.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 21.—Randall Herman, Oak Park high school star, bettered the national state prep 100-yard dash record in the final of the Illinois Inter-school Meet here today.

Herman broke the tape on a fraction of a second ahead of Robert Griev of Glenbard, Glen Ellyn; Lehman, Pontiac; Nichols, Oak Park; and Quinan, New Trier, ran next.

His time was 9.7, a tenth of a second faster than that made by Ralph Metcalfe of Tilden, Chicago, in 1930. Metcalfe's mark had established both the state and national records.

Other marks continued to fall as the high school athletes burned up the clinders. Longman of Mount Morris showed his heels to the millers in 4:56, clipping 7.7 seconds from the old mark, held by McElwee of Champaign. Pollard, Negro star from Senn, Chicago, set new marks in 100 and 200 yard races.

New records also were established in the shot put, 440 and 880 yard records, making a total of eight for the meet.

Oak Park with the title with 32 points, Joliet was second with 31 and Chicago, third with 10.

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WHEAT CLOSES HIGHER AFTER LOWER RANGE

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EX-
CHANGE, May 21.—July wheat
closed $\frac{3}{8}$ c higher today after be-
ing down $\frac{3}{4}$ c at one period. Unfa-

The news of day included unexpected decline at Liverpool, easy easy security market and Liverpool report of easier inquiry though Italy had enlarged import quota of wheat.

Winnipeg wheat was 70 1/2 cts net higher at the close.
July wheat opened at 56 1/2 cts and July corn 33.
Local wheat receipts, which were 49,640 bushels, compared with 79,500 a week ago and 54,600 a year ago, included 1,000 cars local and 8 through. Corn receipts, which were 67,200 bushels, compared with

included 20 car loads of receipts, which were 2200 bushels, compared with 15,400 a week ago and 28,400 a year ago, included 1 car local. Hay receipts were 2 cars local.

St. Louis Cash Grain.
Sales of grain grain made on the floor of the Exchange Saturday were as follows:

low, 33c.

**WHEAT CLOSES STRONG
ON CHICAGO MARKET.**

CHICAGO, May 21.—Broader speculative buying lifted wheat values in the late dealings today, stimulated by bullish crop reports.

Highest prices of the week on wheat were attained in the final hour of trading. Purchases of wheat for domestic mills also was some

71c: for export.
Jan.. Wheat closed strong. $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{2}$ c above
yesterday's finish; corn $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c up; oats
varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ c decline to $\frac{1}{2}$ c advance,
and provisions unchanged to 10c higher.
Influence by relative easiness of the
New York stock market and by unex-
pected downturns in Liverpool wheat quo-

Close.	day.	Liverpool reported that inquiry for wheat was meager, despite 12 per cent enlargement of Italian import quotas.
5.80		Opening unchanged to $\frac{1}{4}$ lower, wheat afterward receded all around. Corn started at a share to $\frac{1}{4}$ decline and subsequently
5.83		
5.88		
6.20		
6.24		
6.40		

in some dry areas of domestic winter crop territory gave an advantage to wheat bears. The effect was more than a counterbalance to unfavorable Nebraska comment. There were also unfavorable Kansas advices.

Attention was given to Russian fly "was" belt.

Provisions were neglected.

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
May 21.—Following are today's high, low,
and closing prices in local markets

kats:		Prev.
High.	Low.	Clos.
MAY WHEAT.		
St. L.	56 1/2	55n
Chi.	56 1/2	57 1/2

Winn...	63 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2
Winn...	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2
Liver...	59 1/2	59	59	59 1/2
JULY WHEAT.				
St. L...	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Chi...	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
*Chi...	59 1/2	58	59 1/2	58 1/2

Minneapolis	61%	61%	61%	61%
Winnipeg	66%	65%	66%	65% - 66%
Liverpool	61%	60%	60%	60%

SEPTEMBER WHEAT.

St. Louis	50 1/2 b	50 n
Chicago	61%	61% - 1/2
London	61%	61% - 1/2
Calcutta	61%	61%

Minn.	63%	60%
OCTOBER WHEAT.		
Winn.	63%	63%
Liver.	62%	62%
DECEMBER WHEAT.		
Winn.	62%	62%
Liver.	62%	62%

St. L.	33%	33 1/4%	33
Chl.	32%	32 1/4%	33

	SEPTEMBER CORN.			
2.95c.	Chl. . .	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2 a 35 1/2
3.22c.	DECEMBER CORN.			
	Chl. . .	35 1/2	35	35 1/2 a 35 1/2
	MAY OATS.			

Chl.	22%	22%	22%	22%
JULY OATS.				
Chl.	22%	22%	22%	22%
SEPTEMBER OATS.				
Chl.	22%	22%	22%	22%

Chl.	24%	24%	b
MAY RYE.			
Chl.	35%	37%	38% b 38b
JULY RYE.			
Chl.	41%	39%	41b 40%

CHL....	41%	40%	41%	41%
DECEMBER RYE.				
CHL....	44a	43%		

Liverpool closed.

Open Grain Interest.
CHICAGO, May 21.—Open interest in

MILL FEED FUTURES MARKET

May 21.—Continued weakness in cash-feed had a bearish effect on mill-feed futures today, and the close was lower in a rather quiet session. Closing price changes for local deliveries were: Bran, 10¢30c lower; gray shorts, 10¢25c lower; for Chicago deliveries, bran 10¢80c

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
STANDARD BRAND.				
May ...	10.15a	9.50b	9.50b	9.75b
*May ...	10.25	10.15	10.25	10.80b
*June ...	9.75a	9.20b	9.20b	9.50b
June ...	9.75a	9.20b	9.20b	9.35b

*July	10.25a	9.80b	10.00b	10.10b
*Aug.	9.25a	0.10b	9.15b	9.20b
*Sept.	10.20a	9.80b	10.00b	10.05b
*Oct.	9.30a	0.15b	9.15b	9.30b
*Nov.	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.25a
*Dec.	9.80a	9.30b	9.30b	9.50b
*Jan.	10.45a	10.10b	10.10b	10.25b

May	10.25a	10.25b	10.25b	10.25b
June	10.75a	9.75b	9.75b	9.00b
July	10.15a	9.65b	9.70b	9.80b
Aug.	10.00a	9.80b	9.80b	9.90b
Sept.	10.10a	9.80b	9.80b	9.90b
Oct.	10.40a	10.00b	10.00b	10.15b

STANDARD MIDDINGS.

May	10.25a	10.25b	10.25b	10.25b
June	10.75a	9.75b	9.75b	9.00b
July	10.15a	9.65b	9.70b	9.80b
Aug.	10.00a	9.80b	9.80b	9.90b
Sept.	10.10a	9.80b	9.80b	9.90b
Oct.	10.40a	10.00b	10.00b	10.15b

• July ...	10.30a	9.85b	9.85b	10.10b
• Aug. ...	10.23a	9.90b	9.90b	10.10b
• Sept. ...	10.23a	9.90b	9.90b	10.05b
• Oct. ...	10.30a	10.10b	10.10b	10.25b

CHICAGO PROVISIONS

Range and Close:			
	High.	Low.	Close.
* LARD.			
May	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$3.50
July	4.10	4.00	4.10
September	4.20	4.10	4.20

May	3.92	3.94	3.91
Cash, \$4.00,			



ING MAN SAFE
T. M'KINLEY CAMP

Reports Nicholas Spade-
chia Apparently Made
Way Back to Base.

Associated Press.
FAIRBANKS, Alaska, May 21.—
message, "O and S Safe," writ-
the snow with lamplight at
mp of the Carpe cosmic ray
on Muldrow Glacier on
McKinley, told Pilot Jerry
yesterday that Percy T. Ol-
t, member of the expedition,
Nicholas Spadeveckia, missing
er, were all right.

es, on his return here from a
over the camp, said he saw
men at the camp near the
of Pilot S. E. Robbins, forced
there Thursday. He said he
ed the three were Robbins,
and Spadeveckia.
arently Spadeveckia, unre-
for 12 days, had made his
to the camp on foot,
gh the wilderness. Rob-
plane was lying on the snow,
said, apparently having
an axle in attempting to
off from the rough surface of
glacier. Robbins flew to the
in an attempt to return Ol-
t, who was left on the gla-
when a sick member was
out last week to Fairbanks.
hin an hour after returning
Jones again took off, carry-
with him an axe and tools,
he said he planned to drop
camp by parachute.
black letters in the snow
made with a package of lamp
he dropped in circling over
camp. He did not attempt to
because his plane was
ped with wheels.
ly in the month, Allen Carpe,
of the expedition, and Theo-
Koven, a companion, lost their
when they fell into a crevasse.

**KHOLTER ASKS DISOLUTION
\$500,000,000 OIL MERGER**

n Charges Consolidated Oil
poration Deal Was Illegal;
Seeks Receiver.

Associated Press.
CHICAGO, May 21.—A suit to
the \$500,000,000 Consoli-
Oil Corporation formed in a
er of several oil and pipe line
panies March 1 has been filed
ederal Court here on behalf
by Carney of Chicago, a stock-
or of one of the merged com-
The Carney action entered
rday also asked appointment
receiver and charged the
er was fraudulent, illegal and
ist the best interests of the
holders of the individual com-
es involved.
e suit was directed not only
st the merged companies col-
ely but named most of the
idual concerns as defendants,
ing them the Commonwealth
separation Co., the Common-
th Oil & Gas Co., and the Sin-
Consolidated Oil Corporation.
legations were made that the
America Blair Corporation was
\$700,000 in fees for assisting
several months' negotiations
the consolidation, and that due
the merger, stockholders of the
rie Pipe Line and the Prairie
& Gas companies were burden-
ed with \$100,000,000 in debts of
companies.
Carney is president of the Stan-
and Carney Coal companies.
several large interests are asso-
ated with him in the suit. He
s 3825 shares of Prairie Pipe
stock.

Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, May 21.—A res-
on calling upon the Attorney-
eral to report to the Senate
steps he has taken or intends
like to prevent consolidation of
Standard Oil companies of New
and California was intro-
d in the Senate yesterday by
tor Wheeler (Dem.), Montana.

**D DRUGS AFTER HUSBAND
IT TO PRISON, GETS 3 YEARS**

man Continued Business to Sup-
port Three Children, Her
Lawyer Says.

Grace Bologne, 2119 Carr
et, mother of three small chil-
s, was sentenced to three years
in Women's Prison at Alderson,
a, by Federal Judge Faris to-
on her plea of guilty to two
tments for illegal sale of nar-
otics. The Court granted a 10-
stay of execution pending an
igation by the parole officer.
e defendant's husband, Sam
ene, is serving a year and a
in Federal prison for a similar
ense. Anthon Canzoneri, attor-
for Mrs. Bologne, told the
t that, when her husband was
to prison last June, she was
destitute with her children.
s ages range from 2 1/2 to 9
s. Friends supplied her with
otics in an effort to help her
e a living, the lawyer said. Her
omers included Federal agents,
arrested her last August.
This woman has little in her be-
Judge Faris remarked in
ing sentence. "She took up
her husband left off. She
sted the law and she must learn
ehave, or suffer the conse-
ences."

ten by Two Men; Jaw Broken.
ouis Pilkinton, 1201 St. Ange-
ue, was beaten by two men
night on the Fourteenth street
uct, suffering a broken jaw.
told police he thought one of
a might be an automobile
duct during the afternoon.
tion does odd jobs on a park-
lot at Fourteenth and Spruce
ets, he said, and had sought to
horn he noticed was hanging
from one car. He decided
n someone shouted at him
a nearby warehouse.

Popular Comics
News Photographs

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1932.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

Fiction—Radio News
and Features of
Popular Interest

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1932. PAGE 10

AGAIN LOOKING FOR GOLD "IN THEM THAR HILLS"



KING'S KIN ON WAY TO CHURCH



The City of Denver has ap-
pointed an instructor to teach
the city's unemployed the art
of panning gold on the Platte
River, within the city's limits,
and this summer many of the
jobless will go out prospecting
for yellow metal.

GETS GIFT OF ARABIAN STEED



W. K. Kellogg (left) on his Arabian ranch in California, presenting to Gov.
Rolph, the beautiful "Count Potocki," grandson of famous stallion bred in
Poland.

PLANS TOKIO FLIGHT



Nathan C. Brown, New York
flyer, now in Seattle testing
plane for long hop across the
Pacific next month.

JACK DEMPSEY'S HOME AT AUCTION



Crowd of sightseers attended
sale of furnishings, but no one
would exceed the reserve price
of \$10,500 for the dwelling it-
self where former heavyweight
champion and his wife, Estelle
Taylor, once lived.

FUNERAL OF FRENCH PRESIDENT



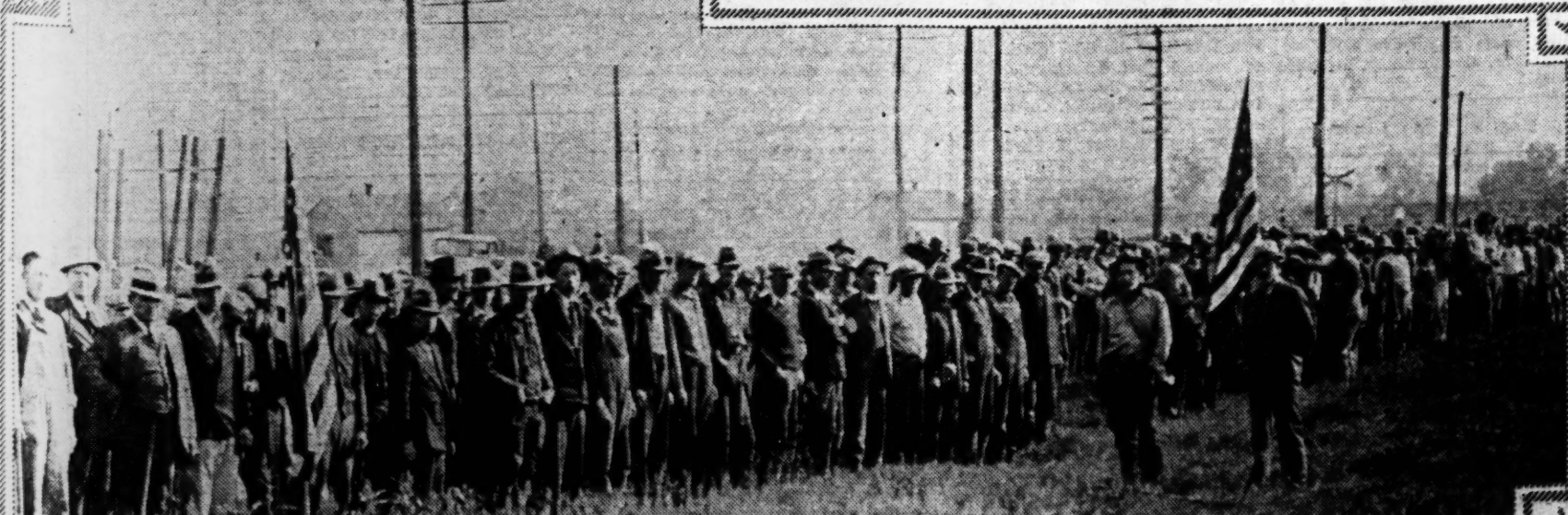
Drawn by six horses, heavily draped in black, the body of the late Paul Doumer is here shown
on the way to Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris for final services before burial with the four sons
he lost in the World War.

GETTING READY FOR TARGET PRACTICE



Sailors of the U. S. S. Califor-
nia stacking big shells before
putting them aboard vessel.
These are for 14-inch guns.

BONUS MARCHERS LINED UP FOR ROLL CALL



Veterans of the World War near their camp in North St. Louis where they stopped for a
brief rest before continuing journey to Washington. Most of them are from Portland, Ore.,
and they travel on freight trains, usually.



An early morning toilet not without difficulties. The veterans, who preserve a semi-military
discipline, have traveled thus far with no disorder but plenty of discomforts.
—By Post-Dispatch staff photographers.

My Wife

by Arthur Somers Roche

CHAPTER THIRTY.

DEBORAH waved suddenly to a canelot. This time Cordova recognized Jeb Stone. The wave was returned.

"Jeb likes you," she said, irrelevantly. "He said you said you might come hunting in the fall. Will you?"

"Who can look that far ahead?" he replied. "Deb, what are you going to do?"

"About what?" she asked.

"Each other. You really—are going to get a divorce?"

"When we are certain that it won't hurt you," she said.

"It will hurt me," he told her.

She flushed.

"I mean—politically—socially—not in your feelings. And they won't be too badly hurt, Dick."

"Won't they? I could tell you."

"But don't," she pleaded. "I—our family seems to have done you enough harm, Dick. Don't make me keep thinking that I—"

"I'll drop it," he promised. "Deb, I'd like to lick your uncle. I'd like to win that case, get the nomination—"

"Would you, really, Dick? Are you sure?"

"What do you mean?"

"I mean—well, you've seen what politics is like, Dick."

"It can't be like that," he argued.

"Perhaps not. But most of it is its plot and intrigue and meanness. Oh, away up high, in Washington, or Albany, it may be different. But municipal politics—"

"Then they ought to be cleaned," he said stubbornly.

"Of course they ought. But do you think you can clean them?"

"I'd like to try," he said.

"You're not the type to succeed," she said.

"Why not?" he asked.

"Because you don't believe in compromise. You don't believe in permitting the lesser evil to exist in order that the greater evil will not come into being. Do you?"

"I don't know," he said doubtfully.

"I do," she said. "Dick, you can make a great career. Uncle really thinks you'll be a great lawyer. But if you succeed politically, it will be because you make such a tremendous stir in the law that you are practically drafted for public office, and need make no pledges to obtain a nomination."

"Well, I guess that will take some time," he laughed ruefully.

They boarded the train a few minutes later, and the same porter who had taken them down took their bags now. The two rooms they had occupied last night were luckily vacant, and he ushered them in there.

Backgammon, dinner, more backgammon, and finally Deborah admitted she was sleepy, and Cordova left her to her dreams. In the morning he was awakened shortly after they passed Stamford, and knocking upon Deborah's door, he found that she was already up and dressed.

"DICK," Deborah said, "we can't live in your apartment."

He spared her further embarrassment.

"We'll go to the Tremaine," he said. "We'll stay there until—well, until you decide to take the first steps for divorce."

"And I can't do that, in decency, for several months, Dick. Can you stand a hotel that long?"

"You talked the other night of getting a bigger apartment," he said.

"But that," she blushed, "was when I still thought myself in love with you. And I can't let you go to the expense and trouble of getting—and furnishing—an apartment in which we do not intend to live."

"That is thoughtful of you," he said sardonically.

"I deserve that," she said. "Only—if you'd just continue to be kind—it would make it so much easier for you, as well as for me."

"I'll try to be," he said abruptly. They talked the Tremaine and Cordova selected a suite, high up, that suited Deborah's taste. He telephoned his apartment, and found that Webbing was obviously not at home, because the phone did not answer. Nor did Jennie, when her hotel was called, answer her telephone.

"I trust that Webbing has not taken undue advantage of the young girl from the country," Deborah giggled.

"Jennie has had her mind set on getting a husband for a long time. I trust the Webbing can be firm."

"He looked weak when we saw him last," grinned Cordova.

The day was hot, and after they had changed from their train things, Cordova suggested a ride to the country. Deborah assented, and he phoned his garage and ordered a car sent around. But they decided first to stop at his apartment and see if there was any mail.

Cordova was fitting the key in the lock when the door suddenly opened. He stared into the surprised face of Jennie, Deborah's maid. Behind her, in shirt-sleeves, was visible Webbing. Cordova pursed his lips; he turned to Deborah, who, far from being shocked, was with difficulty repressing a giggle.

"We—didn't expect you back, me'am," said Jennie.

"I rather gather you didn't," said Deborah. She made her voice stern.

"I trust," said Webbing, "that you will not mind, Mrs. Cordova,

'Learn to Cook If You Want to Diet'

'A Pork Chop Properly Prepared Is a More Healthful Dish Than Chicken Fried in Grease and Ignorance, Says Sylvia—Diet Fads Are Dangerous.'

—By SYLVIA'S SECRETARY—

This Is the Ninth and Last Story of a Series on the Hollywood Experiences of Sylvia, the Beauty Expert.

1 small glass of fruit jello
1 cup of tea with lemon
Dinner.
1 cup of broth
1 seafood cocktail
2 thin slices of roast beef
20 stalks of thin green asparagus
Fresh fruit
Demitasse coffee

You're not going to catch me, not the housewife, recommending the above plot of a day's eating as the final word on eating to keep fit. Neither Marie Dressler nor any other human being who isn't a nut and a food faddist is going to pick out any one of the diet menus listed herein and stick to it. There was a fad a few years ago for doping out a menu and making it do for every day of the week. But anybody who will eat the same food, day after day, week after week, is unnatural and probably a chess player.

BROILING.

1. To get good meat (as anyone knows) you select the chop or steak that, on the butcher's counter, shows the most fat.

2. But, before broiling, you cut out said fat with a knife. That's elemental.

3. Your oven being red-hot, you present the piece of meat to the flame in such a way that the fats which are burned out drip into a receptacle below the meat and several inches away from it; the idea being that the meat must not cook in its own juices.

4. The quicker the cooking, the better. Unless you have an aversion to rare meat, eat your chop or steak blood-red inside and burnt outside.

5. Do not undo all you have done to make the meat digestible and nonfattening by proceeding now to pour back over it the fats which have collected in the catchpan. But Sylvia screams and threatens, periodically refuses treatment, and the backslidings become fewer and farther between.

The great time to complete the dietary education of a Hollywood movie star is during the time she is in the hospital. In the long run, invariably the knowledge is finally appreciated. Good dieting is good eating. When they find that out, the boys who make the dieting business a racket, they can go for a patient. Good-by patient.

The proposition, here, is to sum up Sylvia's diet knowledge. As will become apparent as we go along, the boss handles diet problems from a dual point of view: the elements of the diet, and their preparation. Of the two, the latter is much the more important. A pork chop, properly cooked, would be a dietetic triumph. But if it is fried in fat and ignorance, the place where the chemistry, quality and suitability of your food is decided is not in a scientific tract, but in the kitchen.

Setting forth the elements of this and that raw product: it is not in the package from the patent food manufacturer; it is not in test tubes, treatises and tabulated statistics; it is over the burn of your kitchen range. There you may negotiate the miracle of your physical regeneration. There also, you may concoct an assortment of poisons from the evil effects of which not even Sylvia's diet, poisoning their merriest, can deliver you.

MARIE DRESSLER, as has been told, went through a period in Hollywood when, for business reasons, she put up a \$1,000,000. An unexpected result of this purely political maneuver was that idleness, plus a Filipino cook with an oriental imagination, began to tell on her midsection. Sylvia had to put her foot down.

In the long run, Sylvia and Marie Dressler worked out a sort of compromise. Miss Dressler put in the claim that, being a middle-aged woman, stout (and what of it?), she wanted to remain about as was—healthy, but formidable. Sylvia conceded the point and the result was what you might call the "As Is" or

MAE MURRAY DIET.

(Maybe somebody will try it; she wouldn't.)

Breakfast.
1 small glass of grapefruit juice.
1 slice of whole wheat toast.
1 glass of skimmed milk.
1 cup of coffee, clear.

Lunch.
1 cup of broth.
1 slice of broiled calf's liver.
3 heaping tablespoons of spinach.

Dinner.
1 small baked potato.
1 cup of custard with one spoonful of fruit juice.
1 cup of tea, clear.

Breakfast.
One small glass of orange juice.
Two thin slices of crisp bacon.
One soft-boiled egg.
One cup of coffee with one lump of sugar, little cream.

Lunch.
1 cup of consommé.
1 mixed fruit salad, no dressing.
1 broiled lamb chop.
3 heaping tablespoons of carrots.
2 heaping tablespoons fresh peas.

Dinner.
1 cup of consommé.
1 mixed fruit salad, no dressing.
1 broiled lamb chop.
3 heaping tablespoons of carrots.
2 heaping tablespoons fresh peas.

Breakfast.
One small glass of orange juice.
Two thin slices of crisp bacon.
One soft-boiled egg.
One cup of coffee with one lump of sugar, little cream.

Lunch.
1 cup of consommé.
1 mixed fruit salad, no dressing.
1 broiled lamb chop.
3 heaping tablespoons of carrots.
2 heaping tablespoons fresh peas.

Dinner.
1 cup of consommé.
1 mixed fruit salad, no dressing.
1 broiled lamb chop.
3 heaping tablespoons of carrots.
2 heaping tablespoons fresh peas.

Breakfast.
One small glass of orange juice.
Two thin slices of crisp bacon.
One soft-boiled egg.
One cup of coffee with one lump of sugar, little cream.

Lunch.
1 cup of consommé.
1 mixed fruit salad, no dressing.
1 broiled lamb chop.
3 heaping tablespoons of carrots.
2 heaping tablespoons fresh peas.

Dinner.
1 cup of consommé.
1 mixed fruit salad, no dressing.
1 broiled lamb chop.
3 heaping tablespoons of carrots.
2 heaping tablespoons fresh peas.

1 demitasse of coffee.
Again the remark is made that this is necessarily a sample day taken from many and that there is no virtue in a monotonous code of eating.
And again it is stressed that the most valuable data that can be given by a dietitian who does not personally supervise the patient have to do with not so much what is to be eaten as how it should be prepared. From the above menu, then, let's take the item, vegetable soup. Oh, you know how to make a thing so simple and common as vegetable soup. Yes, you do! Any bet?

EVERY day of the year, American housewives, 29,000,000 of them, throw away as waste-matter at least 50 per cent of the food bought with hard-earned cash when they empty out as useless the waters in which vegetables are cooked. The same cook who hoards meat remnants and bones like a dog and keeps a meat-stock pot on the back of her stove, cheerfully tosses into the sink the better part of the food values of vegetables. It would be less foolish to throw away the vegetables and keep the liquid in which they were cooked. Vegetables should be boiled in just enough water to prevent burning—no more. The combined waters in which the vegetables for a day's meal have been boiled and also put in a common container and reduced by further boiling, make a valuable light vegetable broth just as is and can be thickened with such adjuncts as sago, tapioca, winter squash or cornstarch, seasoned and served without further ado.

(1) Obtain from your grocer a "soup bunch" consisting of all the vegetables and salad greens in season; the cost should average 25 cents.

(2) Add to these three medium-sized Irish potatoes and one medium turnip (more turnip will make the soup thicker) also add all available rough greens, such as turnip, celery, and best-tops.

(3) Shred the greens. Dice the vegetables in one-half inch cubes.

(4) Immerse the mass in twice its volume of the vegetable stock described in paragraph 1 or in plain water.

(5) Bring to a boil. Reduce the heat and let simmer for two or three hours, adding water from time to time to make up for loss through evaporation.

(6) Strain the soup through a fine cloth, serve hot or cold.

MARY DUNCAN DIET.

(A diet for adolescent girls inclined to plumpness.)

Breakfast.
One-half grapefruit.
Two slices of crisp rye toast with thin butter.
One cup of coffee, clear.

Lunch.
One-half cantaloupe, one broiled lamb chop, four heaping teaspoons of cauliflower, two heaping tablespoons of summer squash, two leaves of lettuce, three slices of tomato, diet dressing, one-half slice of whole-wheat toast no butter; one cup of coffee, clear.

Dinner.
One tomato-juice cocktail, Russian salad, diet dressing; one slice of roast beef or two slices of roast lamb—"lean" gravy, three heaping tablespoons of Brussels sprouts, one-half slice of whole-wheat toast, one small dish of strawberries, one glass of skimmed milk, demitasse coffee.

It's the first time a roast has appeared on one of these diet menus, and, as in the case of the grilled chop, I suppose you think you know how to roast meat. Maybe you do, maybe you don't. The chances are you don't follow the procedure below—the only correct one for the preparation of nonfattening roast meat.

(1) As in the case of the lamb chop, you naturally choose a good tender fatless roast of the butcher's counter, buying the best meat. Again you cut out all the visible pieces of fat when you're preparing the roast for the pan, which

should have deep furrows in the bottom to catch the drippings.

(2) Season with very little salt (salt is fattening) and some pepper.

(3) Get the oven red hot.

(4) Figure on roasting 15 to 20 minutes per pound.

(5) When the outside of the roast is browned, you baste. But do not baste with the drippings. Baste with a cup of hot water, operating slowly and drenching especially the spots where there are outcroppings of fat.

(6) When the roast is done, remove it from the pan. Now pour the pan of drippings and pour into it a half-cup of boiling water. Until the pan cools, keep skimming off the fat that rises to the top of the water.

(7) What is left in the pan is not a pure blood juice with very little fat. Heated up again, it may be served, without thickening of any kind, with the roast. Or in the form of the jelly which it will take on cooling, it may be served in strips with the cold roast.

This method of preparing a roast removes fats so successfully that a fresh ham roast can be served on diet menus if the cooking has been carefully done.

INA CLAIRE DIET.

Breakfast.
Small glass of grapefruit juice, two tablespoons of one of the baked patent cereals with a glass of skimmed milk. Tea, one lump of sugar.

Lunch.
Salad of cottage cheese with shredded pineapple, no dressing; cup of broth with liver extract (hot or jellied), two tablespoons of carrots, two of spinach and one of peas. Apple mold.

Dinner.
Celery, sweetbreads with trifles, three heaping spoonfuls of string beans, two of summer squash, tomato jelly, diet dressing, stewed fruit, black coffee.



SYLVIA... you can't diet on poor cooking.

(Typical Meals for Nourishing the Nerves While Causing No Increase in Weight.)

Breakfast-Lunch.
Half grapefruit.
Small dish of fresh fish.
Three slices of calf's liver.
Two slices of crisp rye toast with thin butter.
One dish of fresh raspberries, plain.
Cup of tea, one lump of sugar.

Dinner.
Broth, roast pheasant or chicken or boiled fish, two tablespoons of mashed turnips, two tablespoons of string beans (or substitute two scoops of noodles with melted butter for one of these), pickled beets, sherbet, black coffee.

The diet food value of noodles has never been adequately published in America. In Europe the diet uses of this starch, but nonfattening food are well known. When eaten as the sole starch item of a diet, noodles not only do not fatten, but are directly healing in many cases where an irritated condition of the digestive tract exists.

The only noodles to use are the plain Italian wheat-noodles, without any flavoring ingredients. Egg-noodles are debarred. Naturally, all the spaghetti sauces are excluded.

Cook the noodles not less than 10, not more than 20 minutes (the time given on the average package is correct). Have the water boiling and slightly salted from the start.

As soon as ready, under a pat of fresh butter which melts on the way to the table.

REFERENCE to "frying fat" is made above and the Swanson diet includes boiled fish. Here, then, is the place to say that there is only one rule about frying: DON'T! This is a rule not only of dietary but of all sane cooking. Fried foods are certainly the origin of the chronic digestive troubles which identify the native American to doctors all over the world.

There is nothing that should be fried. And if you're lazy, and don't like to hear this, and if you forget it between now and dinner, which mentioned that meat should be in the regular part of all reducing diets, to offset the probable weakness of that cutting down on rationals. As Miss Claire's trouble is a widespread one, especially among women, a reducing diet for anemic persons overweight should be helpful.

LIVER extract, mentioned above, can be prepared in the kitchen by chopping up cow's liver, covering with cold water, bringing to a boil and simmering for three to four hours. (There is a patent product which cannot be named here which is superior to the home-made liver extract.) The brew obtained from the liver is combined, half and half, with the broth of vegetables or meat, and is the element of the diet which is the most effective counter agent against anemia.

GLORIA SWANSON DIET.

Properly, one cannot give a "Gloria Swanson Diet." Gloria's case was complex, and so was the matter of her diet. At first she had to be overfed, as part of the treatment of her rundown nervous condition. She was never sentenced to one of the drastic reducing diets. In her case, ample nourishment had to be kept up and the reducing part of the program had to be provided by mechanical means—which was to say, massage in her case. If you are nervous and run-down, do not risk any of the 100 per cent reducing diets listed herein, but use vigorous exercise and massage as correctives of the increase of weight which would otherwise be bound to result from the long hours of sleep you need and at least one daily meal as copious and strengthening as the second one below.

CONSTANCE BENNETT DIET.

The diet below is the only fattening diet herein. Meals similar to these will build up your weight, but not at the expense of your health.

Breakfast.
Glass of orange juice, dish of hominy mixed with one over-ripe sliced banana with cream and sugar, glass of certified milk (half milk, half cream).

Lunch.
Half avocado (alligator pear) on lettuce with mayonnaise, three heaping tablespoons of turnips or fresh green peas, two slices of whole-wheat toast with plenty of fresh butter, one dish stewed fruit, one glass certified milk.

Dinner.
One cup creamed fresh tomato soup, mixed grill of lamb chops, kidneys, two strips of crisp bacon, beets in fresh melted butter (melt-

DAILY STORY FOR CHILDREN

By Mary Graham Bonner

The Boar

JOHN and Peggy looked some more at Europe's animal map. "There are mouflons in the mountains of Northern Spain, according to the map," John said.

"They're got a nice name," John nodded. "The mouflon, that's a nice name."

"What?" asked Peggy and Peggy nodded. "The mouflon, that's a nice name."

"I'd like to see a wild boar," John answered. "I never have seen one, and I've heard their family name quite often without ever really knowing just what sort of creatures they could be."

"Very well," said the Magic Maker. "We'll go to the great forests of Germany, and we'll call on Mr. Wild Boar."

So they started off and soon they were in a deep forest, and they saw not only one but many of the members of the wild boar family.

They looked very much like enormous pigs. Certainly they were larger than the ordinary pigs, and they had tusks which gave them a different look. And yet there was something so unmistakable about the snout of a pig.

It seemed a strange thing, but the family came forward at the suggestion of the Magic Maker, and in a grunting tone of voice told of wild boar ways.

"We're wild pigs," he explained, "but because we're larger than ordinary pigs and because we live in the forests, and are cared for by the Magic Maker, we have the splendid name of wild boar. Do stay around us and let us tell you about our appetites."

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If you My Op

DEAR MRS. CARR: I have written you before and received very satisfactory answers. Though I am only 15 years old I have met a girl her age in a much and have told her so in a nice girl with respect, but she does not seem to like me. Can you tell me any way to make her like me better?

And I want to ask you, Mrs. Carr, do you think it hurt for a boy of 16 to stay out until 10 or 11 o'clock two or three times a week? My father is willing for me to do this, but my mother makes me come in at 8:30. When I am with my friends I have to leave them and this embarrasses me very much.

SIXTEEN.

Perhaps this girl would like you better if you were to make your self more generally popular. Girls and boys, for some strange reason, have little confidence in their own judgment. They want some one that others want and are likely to estimate them according to general opinion and not their own.

Probably father is leaving the enforcement of early hours to mother—and getting the credit of being the indulgent one. I will say known that to happen. I am sure that it all depends upon circumstances. If you have work to do in the early morning, if you are running with an irresponsible, aimless set or if your mother thinks there are more important things to occupy your time, then it's quite possible she is right. Two or three nights a week is pretty often. Why not take it one or at most two nights a week?

DEAR MRS. CARR: Our club, consisting of eight girls, wishes to consult you about a name for a social club and meet once a month at each other's houses. We have planned to get pins, bearing the name, by the end of this month. We would like a Greek name.

PECCERD.

If you mean you want to use the Greek letters for a name, as is done by the fraternities and sororities, you must go to the library and look up the Greek alphabet, select two or three letters and make up some motto you wish to adopt.

DEAR MRS. CARR: I would like very much to learn to play tennis if any one would take the responsibility to teach me.

EM.

Requests of this kind come in almost every mail now. These inquiries were answered in a letter from the vice-president of the Municipal Tennis Association, last Saturday, May 14. By calling upon Grand 3425W these inquiries may learn all details.

DEAR MRS. CARR: I am only 17 years old and I want to undertake a job I feel really too small for. I know a young boy my age whose one desire is to become a doctor. He is the child of fairly wealthy parents, but he is very poor looking and as an agreeable nature. He has been spoiled by his parents, teachers, girls and, strangely enough, by his boys. He has drifted into a fast crowd, and though he is not really bad, he has had a bad influence on him.

The one wholesome thing in his life is my friendship and he clings to that. My friends think I am putting myself in a compromising position, in maintaining that position. Now, Mrs. Carr, I have a mother but my sister willing to help me in every way possible. I feel by bringing this boy into my home and introducing him to my friends, that he will, of his own free will, leave that crowd. I feel that it will not be a time wasted, I do not mean for him to know of my plans. Will you advise me? I think it only a childish idea?

S. B.

Your altruism is to be admired, of course. And probably the plan would not hurt you, if you are sure, within yourself, that you have an unselfish motive and that your heart, with regard to this boy, is "fancy free."

You must be prepared to be accused of being in love with him when scheming to get his attentions. You must go out with him very often, and if, in a short time, you think you are keeping his friendship and not making a mistake, then perhaps it will be worth the work. But it is quite an undertaking for one so young.

DEAR MRS. CARR: Here is a story about the Yeoman Club: They meet every two weeks on Thursday. And may address Miss Ruth H. Rankin, secretary, 204 Fullerton Building, or call on Main 2134. C. V. G.

DEAR MRS. CARR: Some time ago a very nice girl came here and started a business. I made friends with her and have helped her to get some of the best advice. She has been going to see me about three evenings a week, and she has been very kind to me and I like her. However, she has told her that I said things about her before two of my friends and she refuses to tell me

ed by the heat of the served dish, mashed potatoes, cup of custard, vanilla sauce (the egg for the custard) and a little bit of butter. I said to be less than 1 day old.

Popeye—By Segar

(Copyright, 1932.)



The Bungle Family—By Harry J. Tuthill

More Motherly Despair

(Copyright, 1932.)



Bringing Up Father—By George McManus

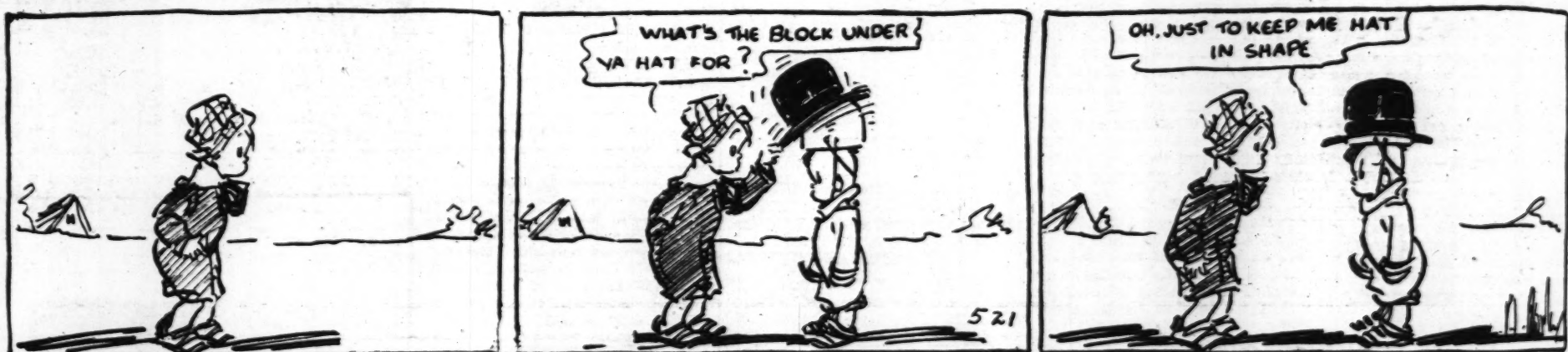
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Skippy—By Percy L. Crosby

Keeping the Shape

(Copyright, 1932.)



Toonerville Folks—By Fontaine Fox

(Copyright, 1932.)



Ella Cinders—By Bill Conselman and Charlie Plumb

Hazards of the Air

(Copyright, 1932.)



Mutt and Jeff—By Bud Fisher

Quite Easy to Reach

(Copyright, 1932.)



Can You Beat It!—By Maurice Ketten

(Copyright, 1932.)



Dumb Dora—By Paul Fung

Two Minds Are Better Than One

(Copyright, 1932.)



**RACES STOP;
DOG TRACK
INJUNCTION
NULLIFIED**

Wellston Kennel Club Decides to Quit After Two Nights When Supreme Court Issues Provisional Rule in Prohibition.

COUNTY OFFICIALS GIVEN FREE REIN

Higher Tribunal Forbids Judge Jerry Mulloy to Enforce His Writ Against Interference Pending Final Decision.

The Wellston Kennel Club was closed last night after two nights of operation when the State Supreme Court issued a provisional rule in prohibition restraining Circuit Judge Jerry Mulloy from enforcing his injunction to prevent racing and county officers from interfering with operation of the track.

The Supreme Court order, it was explained in Jefferson City, "in effect nullified the Mulloy injunction and leaves the way open for my steps that St. Louis County officials may take."

Just before the track announced it would be no racing last night, the Supreme Court had issued its order. The court ruling, issued a cryptic statement in which he asserted: "The best thing to do is just to watch our action."

He declined to explain what he meant by this, or to say whether he would attempt to stop the dog racing. Many persons went out to the dog track by automobile and street car last night, but found the place closed. Those who inquired were informed by employees that racing had been "temporarily discontinued," but that it was expected that the track would be open again next Wednesday night. Hearing on a permanent writ of prohibition will be held before the Supreme Court Wednesday.

Order of Supreme Court. Center of interest in the case from the legal standpoint was the telegram dispatched to Judge Mulloy by J. D. Allen, clerk of the Supreme Court, after the application for the writ of prohibition had been filed. It read: "I am directed to notify you to take no further action in enforcing the injunction you ordered in Wellston Kennel Club against Castlen, Prosecuting Attorney, and others, until the Supreme Court has acted on a petition for prohibition against you at this case."

As to the precise bearing of this order on the case, Castlen was unwilling to go farther than to say, "It speaks for itself."

Asked whether the order did not give public officials free rein to stop gambling at the track, and otherwise to discharge their routine duties, he simply repeated his original statement.

As far as the Supreme Court of Missouri is concerned, it is known that the order was intended to give Sheriff Lill and Prosecuting Attorney Castlen free rein in dealing with the dog track, without fear of reprisal as a result of violating the Mulloy injunction.

Lawyer's Opinion on Order. Lawyers of authoritative opinion about the court pointed out that the telegram was an order to a lower judge, Judge Mulloy, and had the effect of suspending his injunction until the higher court made further order to the contrary. It was a preliminary writ of prohibition, as far as its effect is concerned, and was issued to insure prompt action pending a study of the application for a writ.

Under Missouri law an injunction may be sought and issued, to prevent the doing of any legal wrong whatever; whenever in the opinion of the court an adequate remedy cannot be afforded by an action for damages.

The Supreme Court held in the case of *Fallier vs. Gilbert* (249 Mo. 509), that "an injunction is a writ of grace and discretion, and will only issue when the chancellor is convinced that complainants in the case the dog track interests seek equity with clean hands and make a proper case."

"Injunction is a matter of grace and not of right," it was held in another Supreme Court decision.